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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

[Two Numbers, 1s



THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL -(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

#### MUSIC.

#### HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HEREFORD, Friday.

The 125th Festival of the Three Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, will be completed this morning by the performance of Handel's "Messiah;" and the week's enjoyment will be terminated by an event which, although not immediately connected with the musical gathering, is a very appropriate and graceful finale, namely, the pre sentation of medals, awarded by the Royal Commissioners to the exhi

bitors of the county of Hereford and the officers of the Hereford Local Committee, at the Shire Hall, this afternoon.

The week's selection of music reflects credit on the taste of the conductor, Mr. Townshend Smith. The executants, vocal and instrumental, although limited in number, were, on the whole judiciously chosen; but, if the truth be told, it cannot be stated that the performances have exhibited that amount of precision and perfection which the advanced state of musical knowledge exacts. Upon this subject, however, we shall have more to say hereafter. In the meantime it is scarcely necessary to repeat the arguments brought forward on former occasions, to prove that if progress be not made in the Triennial Festivals, they must expire The fact is patent to everybody of the slightest discernment.

must expire The fact is patent to everybody of the slightest discernment.

There have been four morning performances at the Cathedral, and three evening concerts at the Shire Hall. The general rehearsal took place on Monday morning and evening. The festival was opened on Tuesday, as usual, with Divine service, in the Cathedral. The orchestra and congregration were placed in the noble nave, a temporary screen of canvass separating the former from the choir. The orchestra was under the western arch of the tower; the organ, being under the low roof of the aisle, was invisible—the player, Mr. Amott, of Gloucester, obtaining his view of the conductor in a mirror. The leader of the band is Mr. H. Blagrove: amongst the instrumentalists were Cooper, Dando, Willy, Watkins, A Mellen, J. Loder, Cusins, Patey, Sevmour, Hill, Trust, Weslake, R. Blagrove, Lucas, Hatton, W. L. Phillips, Calkin, Howell, Flower, Severn, Pratten, E. Card, Nicholson, Williams, Baumann, Godfrey, C. and T. Harper, Irwin, Jarrett, Rae, the Smithies, Healy, Andre, Chipp. &c. The mayor and municipal authorities entered in state at eleven o'clock, ard shortly afterwards the Lord Bishop, the Dean, with the Rev Lord Saye and Sele, the Ven. Are deacon L. Freer, B.D., the Archdeacon of Salop, the Dean of St. Asaph, the Canons, Rev. Messrs Morgan, Huntingford, Musgrave, the Prolector, the Rev. W. E. Evans, the Prebendaries, Vicars, and minor There are many visitors to the Triennial Festivals who regard the There are many visitors to the Triennial Festivals who regard the

first morning's impressions at the cathedral service as the deepest and most earnest of the entire meeting. The time, the place, and the associations are eminently calculated to give effect to the sublimely devociations are eminently calculated to give effect to the sublimely devotion of strains selected for the service; and on this occasion the sensa-tions were not less thrilling. The glorious flood of sunlight, thrown on the nave, with its massive pillars and its semicircular arches, and illuthe nave, with its massive sillars and its semicircular arches, and illuminating the lofty gro ned roof, with its quaint archeological devices in blue, white, and gold, warmed every heart during the singing of the Old Hundredth psalm, ascribed to Martin Luther, and prepared the mind for the impressive service. The Rev. J. Goss intoned the liturgy; the Rev. Canon Huntingford read the first lesson, and the Ven. Archdeacon Freer the second. The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L., preached an excellent sermon, his text being the first verse of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corin hians, "Therefore, seeing we have this ministry, as we have received mercy, we faint not." The musical gleanings were the beautiful pieces, responses, and chant by Tallis; Mr. Townshend Smith's chant for the Psalms; Handel's "Te Deum" (Dettingen) and "Gloria Patri;" P. Humphrey's "Jutilate;" Mr. Townshend Smith's anthem, "Behold, God is mighty," after the Third Collect; Mendelssohn's fine psalm 95, "O come let us worship," before the sermon; and Dr. Crofi's "Behold, God is mighty," after the Third Collect; Mendelssohn's fine pealm 95. "O come let us worship," before the sermon; and Dr. Crofi's chorus, "Crv aloud and shout," at the conclusion. Mrs Endersohn, Miss Williams, Mesers. Hobbs, H. Barnby, and Phillips, sang the solos in the "Te Deum" artistically; and Mesers. T. Harper and Irwin executed the trumpet passages admirably. The new anthem of the conductor is nicely scered, and if not marked with individuality, contains some musicianlike writing. The quartet sung by Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Philips, is well voiced; the chorale had also some good points, especially in the instrumentation. Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Lockey, who did not reach Hereford until Tuesday night, owing to a severe cold, Mr. Sims Reeves song at sight very cleverly the tenor solo in Mr. Smith's anthem and in Mendelssohn's Psalm. The service was over about half past two o'c'ock, and the ladies then held the plates at the doors for the collection, which amounted to £151 is. 2d, besides two donations afterwards of £10 each. In 1849 the amount was £237. It is anticipated that this morning's collection will, however, bring up the amount for the charity to about the same as at the last meeting. As regards the general receipts it is useless to trouble you with the the amount for the charity to about the same as at the last meeting. As regards the general receipts it is useless to trouble you with the daily items until the festival is over; but the stewards. I fear, will have to make up a large deficiency. The weather, which began so auspiciously on Monday and Tuesday, changed en Wednesday, and this variability always affects the festivals.

Of the general execution of Haydn's "Creation," Spohr's cantata, "God thou art great." Beethoven's Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus and Bene-

"God thou art great," Beethoven's Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus and Benedictus, from his first Mass in C; and of Mr. Sims Reeves' energetic singing of Handel's "Sound an alarm," (re-demanded by the Bishop of Hereford) from "Judas Maccabaus," being Wednesday's prosinging of Hander's "Sound an alarm," (re-demanded by the Bishop of Hereford) from "Judas Maccabæus," being Wednesday's programme; and of the interpretation of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Paul," introduced for the first time at Hereford; and of Spohr's "Last Judgment," forming the long pregramme of Thursday, it will be unnecessary to write at any length. The characteristics of these cathedral readings are well known, and the principal singers, of course, suffer more or less from the unsteadiness of the directing bâton. The pieces most familiar to the executants go of themselves, either by tradition or imitation; in the unfamiliar and intricate parts it is either rugsed or straggling, and perhaps a sauve qui peut. Mr. Townshend Smith, who, it must be mentioned to his honour, seems full of artistic aspirations for the success of these meetings, and who has taken especial spirations for the success of these meetings, and who has taken especial pains in the selection of classic materials, must not be blamed for the shortcomings. He has followed in the wake of his predecessors in taking a post for which a life's experience, and a daily use of the bâton are the essential requirements. It must not the less be borne in mind, that it has not been the invariable custom at these meetings for the local

At the evening concerts in the Shire Hall, Mozart's "Zauberflöte" and 'euer's "Oberon" were the overtures in the first programme of Tues-Weiter's "Oberon" were the overtures in the first programme of Tuesday; Beethoven's Symphony in D, and Mr. A. Mellon's clever overture in A minor, were in Wednesday's scheme; and at the third and last concert, Mendelssohn's Symphony in A, and Rossin's "William Tell" were the orchestral displays. The full pieces have been the spleadid March Chorus and Quartett from Weber's "Euryanthe," the charming finale from Sir H R. Bishop's opera of the "Maniac," "Home! there's as turn." charming finale from Sir H. R. Bishop's opera of the "Maniac," "Home! there's a storm;" the picturesque "Chorus, March, and Dance at Arms," from Spohr's "Jesson in;" Wilbye's quaint madrigal, "Lady Orisha," Ma farren's clever madrigal, "Maideus, never go a wooing," from "Charles II," and the National Anthem of Dr. John Bull-who was "Charles II," and the National Authem of Dr. John Bull-who was organist, by the way, of Hereford Cathedral. Mr. Townshend Sm.th must be complimented on his good intentions, in such selections as the above, evincing as they do, that he does not lock upon music in an exclusive and narrow-minded view. Another highly interesting feature in the concerts has been the singing of the Glee and Madrigal Union.—Mrs. Endersoth, Miss Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr Hobbs, and Mr. Philliam. The Herefordshipe amateurs were certainly not esting feature. The direction of the control of the chief artistes, the London amateurs will require no information in detail, singing as they did their favourite moreaux, rendered so familiar to jopular ears by the past season. To notice the magnificent voice of Mdme. Clara Novello, would be to repeat the culogies bestowed familiar to 1 opular ears by the past season. To notice the magnificent voice of Mdme. Clara Novello, would be to repeat the eulogies bestowed on her during the Birmingham meetings. She attacks all schools, opera or oratorio, seena or song, ballad or bravura, and her voice will tell its powerful tale, whenever she is heard. For nice taste and delicate feeling Mrs. Endersohn, especially in two songs by Sterndale Bennett, claims observation. Miss Williams has sustained singly the contraito hor ours with marked encress. She always wins an encore in Land's ballad, "The slave girl's love," the popularity of which, without meaning any disrespect to the clever composer and chaiming singer, must be as ribed, not only to her very deep notes, but also to the ran just now making on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Sims Reeves has taken higher ground at the last two festivals than on any previous occasion. He is acquiring the true singer's art—delicacy, sentiment, and refinement. Lockey has been hors de combat, owing to his severe cold;

and Herr Formes, after his Birmingham labours, has been roughing it

prior to his Norwich labours.

Dean and Chapter have politely thrown open the portals of the cathedral, during the afternoons of the festival, to enable visitors to view the memorials to the late Dean, the Very Rev. John Mereweather, D. D., and to Joseph Bailey, Esq., the M.P. for the county for nine years. The Dean's memorial occupies five windows in the east end of Lady Chapel. The active part he took in the restoration of the cathedral is well known. He is buried at the north-west angle of the Ladye Chapel. The Bailey memorial is on the alter eaven green exceeded at the Chapel. The Bailey memorial is on the altar screen, erected at the eastern end of the choir, across the great Norman arch. The central panel is not yet placed. These memorials, by Mr. J. Cottingham, have attracted much attention.

attracted much attention.

The stewards of the Festival, who undertake its financial responsibilities, are the Bishop, Lord Rodney, Archdeacon Freer, D. P. Peploe, Esq; Panton Corbett, Esq.; W. M. Kyrle. Esq.; the Rev. W. T. N. Peneyre, M.A., and T. Evans, Esq. The attendance of the local nobility and gentry has not been so great as in former years. The railroad from Ross and Gloucester will be opened next autumn, and by the time of the next festival, in 1855, there will be three railroads to Hereford: an important difference will then be made in the receipts. Many persons, however, will regret the loss of the ride over the Malvern Hill, through smiling orchards and rich hop grounds. Some visitors have come from London and Dublin, amongst whom is Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P. for Wicklow, with his family.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of Wellington reached here early on Wedneeday, but it was only on the arrival of the London papers in the afternoon the inhabitants could be persuaded that the news was too true. A more universal expression of sorrow was

the news was too true. A more universal expression of sorrow was never witnessed. The cathedral bell tolled after the morning's performance, and yesterday (Thursday), prior to the commencement of the oratorio "Paul," the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Townshend Smith, played the Dead March in "Saul," the entire company standing up, evidently deeply moved.

In the list of general company at the Festival just handed to us are the names of Lord and Lady Ruthyra, Lord W. Greborn Lord Hereford.

the names of Lord and Lady Ruthren, Lord W. Graham, Lord Hereford, Lord Bateman, Sir Robert and Lady Price, Sir G. and Lady Lambert, Lady Emily Foley; King King, E-q., M.P.; Captain Hanbury, M.P.; Sir Walters Cornewall, M.P.; T. Booker, E-q., M.P.; Quintin Dick, Esq., M.P.; E. Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P.; and Miss Hume, H. Arkwright, E-q.; Lady and Miss Cornewall; Rev. Archer Clive; D. Bertha, Kon. Sc., The only absented, amongst the stawards were D. Bertha, Kon. Sc. Bertha, Esq., &c. The only absentees amongst the stewards were P. Corbett, Esq., and W. A. Kyrle, Esq.

The full attendances yesterday, and the expected influx for the "Messiah," it is anticipated, will produce an average amount of receipts for the meeting.

for the meeting.

The Bishop of Hereford has just issued an address on the subject of the restoration of the Cathedral. It is stated that more than £20,000 has been already expended, this sum having been chiefly contributed within the county. The B shop adds that about £10,000 more would go the county. The B shop adds that about £10,000 more would go far towards the completion of the work, and about £5000 might effect the separation of the choir, so that it could be used for divine service. An appeal is therefore made, in which every archaeologist in the country must feel deeply interested, as well as every churchman, fully to restore one of the oldest of European sacred edifices. Divine service since March the 1st, 1850, has been performed in the nave, and not in its proper place in the choir.

# BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BIRMINGHAM, Monday,

The general committee met on Saturday at the Town-hall; Lord Leigh, the President, in the chair. Votes of thanks were specially passed to the noble Lord and Lady Leigh, to the Vice-Presidents, to J. F. Ledsam, Esq., the chairman of the committee; to J. O. Mason, Esq., the orchestral steward; to Michael Costa, Esq., the conductor; to Mr. Stimpson, the organist and chorus master to the Sacred Harmonic Society of Exeter-hall; and to the various officials connected with the recent meeting. The ball at the Townhall on Friday night produced only £277 12s., but the total recepts have been the large sum of £11,392 12s. 3d. In 1849 the amount was £10,333. The largest sum was in 1834, when £13,527 was received. In 1837 it was £11,900, in 1840 £11,613, and in 1846 £11,638. It is confidently anticipated that the balance for the General Hospital will be one of the most favourable net receipts ever known, as the expenditure has been kept under, by judicious management at the fes-The general committee met on Saturday at the Town-hall; Lord Hospital will be one of the most favourable net receipts ever known, as the expenditure has been kept under, by judicious management at the festival. The largest take of the morning performances was that of the "Messiah," £2762 4s. 11d.; and yet upwards of 200 persons were turned from the doors. On the "Elijah" day the sum was £23040s. 7d. The "Creation," "Christus," &c., realised £1649 0s. 5d.; and "Samson" £1725 188. 4d. For the three concerts the sums were—£439 7s the first, £869 the second. and £1001 9s. the last. The sale of books insured £364. Amongst the donations were—Lord Leigh, 100 guineas; T. Corfield, Esq., £100; Earl Aylesford, £100; Madame Viardot and Mdlle. Zerr, £50 each; Mr. Sims Ikeeves and Herr Formès, 50 guineas each; Miss Williams, 10 guineas; Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey, five guineas each;

Esq., £100; Earl Aylesford, £100; Madame vialuot and Acad; Miss £50 each; Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formès, 50 guineas each; Miss Williams, 10 guineas; Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey, five guineas each; the Sacred Harmonic Society, besides the loan of music, £10.

A few words on the performance of "Samson" will complete our record of this truly memorable meeting. The plaving of the overture and the Dead March (quite as fine as that of Saul), the clever singing of the florid tenor, and "Why does the God of Israel sleep," by Sims Reeves, the pathetic rendering of the "Return, O God of Stars," by Miss Dolby; the spirited delivery of the "Honour and Arms," by Formès; the grand interpretation of the lament "Ye Sons of Israel," by Visrdot (re-demanded); the brilliant and powerful vocalisation of Clara Novello in "Let the bright Seraphim," with T. Harper's superb trumpet obligato; and the wondrous precision and fire with which the choruses performed their functions, rendered this execution of "Samson" not less interesting, and certainly quite as triumphant as that of son" not less interesting, and certainly quite as triumphant as that of "Elijah" and the "Messiah." At the close of the oratorio, after the National Anthem had been sung, the burst of cheering from all sides. for Costa, lasted for some minutes, and never was honour more richly merited. He has been the Atlas of the festival, and his artistic and moral influence was never more triumphantly developed.

The Theatre Royal was opened on Saturday night by Mr. Simpson, who had provided a finale of the musical week, by the engagement of Tamberlik and Mdme. Castellan for the last act of "Lucia," and Grisi, Mdlle. Bertrandi. Mario P. Laklache. Bertrandi, Mario, F. Lablache, Susini, Polonini, and Galvani Lucrezia Borgia." Mr. Frank Mori was the conductor. The for "Lucrezia Borgia." house was quite filled.

Mdme. Castellan leaves for Lisbon at the end of the week. Tamberlik, Polonini, and Mario shortly depart for St. Petersburgh; for which capital Lablache is on his way vid Stettin. Mdme. Clara Novello will start for Madrid after the Hereford Festival.

# CREMORNE GARDENS.

The Monster Balloon, the largest that ever ascended in this country, made its first trip on Monday last, under the pilotage of Monsieur Pol-tevin, from the above Gardens. About thirty persons were in the car and on the hoop, with Madame Poitevin and her parachute attached, as well as a large quantity of ballast. The ascent and descent of Madame was admir-bly arranged, and thus effected: When the balloon had resched an slittude of about half a mile, the seronaut suddenly let off a large quantity of gas, which causing the balloon rapidly to lower, the ribs of the parachute suddenly spread and descended most erracefully, without the least oscillation, and safely and descended most gracefully, without the least oscillation, and safely landed the fair voyager on Claphan-common. Mdme. Poitgvin was halled with rapturous plaudits on her safe return to Cremorne; as was the omnibus party, some two hours after, on their return from Kent. The Gardens were crowded with company.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—This great national establishment is in future to be carried on by an association of united capitalists; in its foremost ranks are men distinguished for their ratronage of the arts and knowledge of business. The trustees are the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Clanricarde Mr. Frederick Mildred, of the great banking firm of Masterman and Co., and Benjamin Oliveira, M.P. The subscribed capital is £200 000, with an available ready money capital of £75,000. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. No person (says the Chronicle) has yet been officially named as the future director; but if great experience, in defatigable attention to business, courteous manners, and general popularity with the frequenters of the opera, constitute valid claims to the office, we imagine we shall not be far wrong in anticipating that the choice of the committee will fall on Mr. Lumley.

-On Monday the burletta of "Midas" was revived. Farren himself performed Midas, and with prevision and point little inferior to his best days. Mr. Compton was a capital Pan; and Miss Gordon, as Apollo, justified the good opinion we have already expressed of her; both as an actress and

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The Prince President has set out on his long tour to the South. His more immediate friends had vainly endeavoured to persuade him, previous to his departure, to lessen the great excent of the circuit which he purposes making through the southern provinces, as they are apprehensive, in the present state of his health, which is by no means strong, of injurious effects resulting from the great farigue and exposure which he must necessarily undergo in so protracted an excursion. He persisted, however, in adhering to the programme of the route as originally laid down, and as given by us last week. On Tuesday, the day of his departure, he left St. Cloud at a quarter past twelve in an open caleche and four, with postilions. He was in the uniform of a general efficer, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour and two or three other decorations. His uncle, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, was by his side, and opposite them sat two aides-de-camp. The curriage was escorted by two bodies of officers—one, of cuirassiers, preceding it; and the other, of carbineers, following it. Each party had the colonel at its the other, of carbineers, following it. Each party had the colonel at its head, and all the officers rode with drawn swords. A squadron of carbineers followed at some distance. Louis Napoleon passed down the Champs Elysees, crossed the Place de la Concorde, and then proceeded along the quays to the terminus of the Orleans Railway. There were not many persons collected on his passage, and the cry generally raised was that of "Vive Napoleon!" The outside of the terminus was fitted up with masts, ornamented with tricoloured flags, and bearing escutcheons with an eagle on each. The interior was also ornamented in an analogous manner. About half-past twelve, General Magnan, General de Lawoestine, Colonel Isnard, head of the staff; Count de Niewerkerque; the Ministers, in full official costume; M Baroche; a great number of Councillors of State, and of Senators; the Prefect of Police; and a vast crowd of functionaries of every grade, arrived. A great crowd was assembled of functionsries of every grade, arrived. A great crowd was assembled outside, and the windows in the neighbourhood were filled with well-dressed persons. At one o'clock the drums of the gendarmerie mobile, dressed persons. At one o'clock the drums of the gendarmerie mobile, on duty at the terminus, heat a salute, and in a few minutes after the Prince drove up, and was nost warmly received with cries of "Vive VEmpereur!" and, occasionally, "Vive Napoléon!" The generals and great functionaries present then pressed forward to receive the head of the State, and immediately after the Prince proceeded to take his place in the train. Sixteen persons were admitted into the railway carriages prepared for the departure, and amongst them were M. Forton, the Minister of Public Instruction, and M. de Mannes the Winister. carriages prepared for the departure, and amongst them were M Fortoul, the Minister of Public Instruction, and M. de Maupas, the Minister of Police, who are to be in attendance on Louis Napoleon during the first part of his journey. There were also General de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, who is to accompany him throughout his tour; General Roguet, General de Goyon, Colonel Fleury, Colonel Edgard Ney, M. Mocquart, his chef du cabinut, and Dr. Corneau. The train was put in motion at 20 minutes past one for Bourges. The Prince's household left by a train at eleven o'clock, and at the same time were desparched twelve new carriages, intended for the President's use during his tour.

The arrival of the President at Bourges took place at six o'cl. ck in

The arrival of the President at Bourges took place at six o'cl. ck in the evening. He was received at the station by the Prefect of the Cher, the Mayor of the city, and all the municipal and departmental authornies, both civil and military. The President made his entry into the town on horseback, accompanied by the Ministers of Police, and was attended by a numerous and brilliant staff. The streets were lived with National Guards, soldiers of the line, and arti lery, and the houses were decorated with flags, and brilliantly illuminated; the happing wind decorated with flags, and brilliantly illuminated; the balconies being crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, who, waving handkerchiefs, joined in the general acclamations which saluted Louis Napoleon as he joined in the general acclamations which saluted Lous Napoleon as he rode along. The hôtel Dieu and the Convent of the Sisters of Charity were especially noticed for their elegant decorations. Over the gate of the latter was placed the inscription, "To Louis Napoleon, the Saviour of Family, the Protector of Religion." The Prince acknowledged with marked affability the salutations of the nuns, who were drawn up in front of their establishment. The cortège arrived, amidst the pealing of bells and the enthusiastic greetings of the multitude, at half-past six, at the cathedral, when the Cardinal Archbishop of the diocese, the Vicars-General, the Chapter of the Cathedral, and a vast throng of clergy, dressed in full canonicals, were waiting to receive the President. The Archbishop desceeded the steps before the grand entrance to meet Louis Napoleon, and having presented him with incense and holy water, gave expression to the contiments of devotedness, gratitude, and profound Napoleon, and having presented him with incense and holy water, gave expression to the sentiments of devotedness, gratitude, and profound respect which the clergy and the people entertain for the Prince. Louis Napoleon, in reply, briefly expressed the gratification which his reception afforded him, adding that he was convinced that the wishes addressed to Heaven by the clergy, on his behalf, at the commencement of his journey, must bring him good forume. The President then entered the church, and advanced between a double row of clergy to the choir, where he knelt while the Domine Salvum fac was chanted, at the close of which he left the cathedral and proceeded to the Archiepiscopal palace, where he passed the night. At the dinner which took place at half-pass seven o'clock, all the officials and people of local distinction, including clergy, military, and laity were present, and during the night the town was the scene of the most feetive enjoyments—balls, theatrical exhibitions, &c.

The only Minister who is to accompany the President of the Republic throughout the whole of his journey is General de St. Arnaud, the army being to occupy a prominent part in the pageant in each town. The other Ministers will be in attendance on Louis Napoleon in the following manner:—M. de Maupas, Minister of Police, as far as Moulins; M. de

manuer:—M. de Maupas, Minister of Police, as far as Moulins; M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, from Moulins to Lyons; M. Ducos, Minister of Marine, at Toulon and Rochefort; and M. Magne. Minister of Public Works, will meet the Pr.nce at Angoulême, to inaugurate the railway with him. M. Fould, Minister of State, is not to leave Paris.

The organisation of the Ministry of State has been modified, in order

to reduce the expenses of that department of the public service.

The architects of the Crystal Palace in the Champs-Elyrées on Monday took possession of the ground de-tined for that building, and comaced marking it out for the extensive works which are to be con-

The sides of the great sewer, which is being constructed in the Rue

The sides of the great sewer, which is being constructed in the Rue de Rivoli, fell in on Tuesday evening on seven men, five of whom were got out more or less injured, but two are lost.

The Echo de l'Aveyron has received a second warning for publishing an article on the fite of the 15th August, which was considered to contain malevolent and iosulting insinuations against the Government.

The Minister of General Police has issued a decree expelling M. Chavoix, a member of the late Legislative Assembly, from the French territory. M. Chavoix had been previously expelled from the French territory by the decree of the 9th of January last, but was subsequently permitted to remain in France.

The linen merchants of Lille addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of that town, praying its influence with the Government to

Commerce of that town, praying its influence with the Government to obtain the continuance of the treaty with Belgium of 1845, the interruption of relations with that country having proved of serious injury to the

memorialists.

The Moniteur contains a decree opening an extraordinary credit of 1,360,990f., for completing the line of electric telegraphic communication

An order has been issued by the Mayor of Chatellerault, forbidding all keepers of coffee-houses and wine-shops from admitting youths under sixteen years of age, except they are accompanied by a relative.

# SICILY.—THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Sicily, which, some two years back, was so frequently mentioned in our columns as the theatre of political outbreaks, has again, by occurrences out of the ordinary course of events, begun to afford materials for the journalist. On the present occasion, however, the convulsions to be noticed are not political, but physical. The celebrated volcano, Mount Etna, which has now so long kept its internal fires dormant, has, within the last three or four weeks, resumed a most fearful activity, which at the present moment threatens desolation to one of the most fertile and beautiful districts on the globe. We have represented the scene presented by the mountain in the Illustrations, at page 212 of the

The latest accounts from the spot state that, on the 29th of August, the broad stream of lava which issued from the mountain had arrived within a very short distance of the village of Zaffarana, and that the strong heat which it emitted was most sensibly experienced in the village. The manner in which the searful torrent advanced was most singular. It moved on slowly, without interruption; the most advanced wave shot up at the slightest obstacle it met in its path, dispersing rivulets to all sides; the mass circled round them, grew smooth again,

and proceeded. A continued crashing and bursting was to be heard, as and proceeded. A contact of glass in the fire, no other sound, and in the meanwhile immense damage was done. Every now and then a stoppage denoted that the stream had encountered a large obstacle, or water.

stream had encountered a large obstacle, or water.

By day all this great mass had a reddish grey aspect, with something glassy and polished. It is impossible to describe its appearance by night. The stream of living fire, the clouds of cinders and sulphurous vapours, baffled description. It was horribly sublime. The river of lava, as the crup on proceeds, has become a species of coating above the surrounding lands, and as it grows cold, fresh sheets of fire spread over it.

Over it.

The misery and losses occasioned to the unhappy region are incalculable; for the southern bed, through which streams of lava are now pouring, it the most fertile and best cultivated portion of the whole island. Vineyards, every species of fruit and vegetable production, houses, farms, &c., are all destroyed by the eruption. It is more than 500 years since lava flowed from Mount Etns in the direction of Zaffarana. Much damage is also occasioned by the cinders and burning sand poured forth from the crater, beneath the Mouti di Cassone and the Valle del Bue. The volcano continued, at the latest accounts, throwing up with loud detonations, and on the night of the 29 h of August it sent forth such flames of fire as to illuminate the whole country distinctly as far as Catania (distant 14 miles), like a gigantic lighthouse.

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 4th inst. would lead to the inference that the Fisheries dispute was in effect completely settled. Congress has been adjourned, much business that remained to be dispatched having been postponed. On the 30th ult., the day previous to adjournment, the Senate adopted a resolution providing for the purchase and fitting up of versels intended for the exploration of Behring's Straits, the China Seas, Straits of Gasper, and Java Sea.

The "Order of the Lone Star," whose general purpose and object is declared to be "to extend the area of freedom," and whose immediate aim at present appears to be " to annex Cuba" to the United States, has openly commenced operations in New York. On Saturday, the 28th ult, a meeting of the "Empire division, No. 1" of the order was held in that city, when Dr. John V. Wren, special agent of the order, from New Orleans, was presented with a magnificent diamond star, the emblem of the order, and with some gold ornamental appendages. Fervent speeches were made on the occasion, and "Spanish tyranny in Cuba" much talked of. It is hinted that a revolution may be expected in Cuba early in November, the latest accounts from which island (dated the 29th ult.) state that the prisons there are all full, and that fresh arrests were made every day. In the capital (Havannah) the Government authorities had succeeded in seizing the press of a revolutionary journal, which was printed in secret, and was called the Voice of People. They had also arrested the publishers and sent them to prison; and, acting upon the nformation of a French creole, they despatched a force of 50 cavalry to a cafe, and surprised a party of 140 persons engaged in making ammunition and ball-cartridge.

persons engaged in making ammunition and ball-cartridge.

A new treaty of commerce and navigation has been made with the Netherlands, giving to Dutch and American vessels reciprocally privileges similar to those enjoyed by the national vessels of either country. From the Missessippi Valley and "the Far West" gene ally, we learn that the cholera was raging in different localities there, especially in Missouri and in Buffalo.

At Cincinnati much damage had been occasioned by a fire. Very descriptive storms and occupred in the south. The lawer part of Muhila

At Cincinnati much damage had been occasioned by a fire. Very destructive storms had occurred in the south. The lower part of Mobile was entirely submerged, buildings were blown down, vessels injured, and a great number of lives lost. The damage in that vicinity was estimated at 1,000,000 dols. The same storm had destroyed much properly in various parts of the Union; at Memphis much coin and cotton were washed away. At Augusta, state of Georgia, the loss was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars. The lighthouses on Chandelier Island had been washed away, and the water had made a canal three quarters of a mile wide through Ship Island.

At Sayannah the destruction of life and property had been very

mile wide through Ship Island.

At Savannah the destruction of life and property had been very great; b.th bridges across the Savannah river had been carried away, together with al: the canal bridges. There were four feet of water in the streets, and the mails had to be taken to the Post-office in

can'il boats.

From San Francisco we have advices to the 31st July. The news is not very important. The sheriff of Contra Costa county had been shot at and mortally wounded, while in the discharge of his duty, by a man named Hardy, who had leased a piece of land and refused to give up pressession to the owner when the lease had expired. The outrage had caused great excitement at the place where it occurred, and it was thought Lynching would be resorted to.

2200 sheep had arrived at Woolfskill Ranch, twenty miles from the Sa-

cramento, from the Salt Lake; they were upwards of twelve months on their journey, having left St. Joseph's in June, 1851. The crops of grain and grass had sustained great injury from fire in

the valley of the Upper Saoramento.

The gold miners were in general prevented working by the want of

ments were spreading to such an alarming extent that it was anti-cipated an extra session of Congress would be called to devise means for their suppression, though what the said Congress can do, with an empty treasury, and no practical means at command, is more than can be divined. From Mexico the news is deplorable. The insurrectionary move-

# THE RIVER PLATE.

By the advices, dated August 3rd, which have been received by the usual monthly mail steam communication from Buenos Ayres, we are informed of the demise of the Provisional Government which had been established by General Urquiza, on the banishment of Rosas, and which was to have conducted the administration until the congress of the Confederated Provinces that was to meet on the 31st of August had definitively organized a permanent form of Government. The cessation of the Provisional Government had been brought about by the resignation of its chief, Doctor Don Vicente Lopez. The retirement of Lopez, whose well-known ability, honesty of purpose, and enlightened views were universally recognised, was greatly regretted by the public. In his letter to Urquiza, upon retiring from office, Dr. Lopez says:-

Wills and interests being ill-harmonised, and from the want of unity in the general views to arrive at those results whereby I hoped to place the rule of public interest in prec-dence to all individual apprations, my situation has become as unpleasant as impotent. My authority is always called in question; and in such circumstarces I am bound to hasten to acquaint your excellency that you may deign to consider the matter as a definitive resolution when I have adopted of several services of the services of the contract of the services of the contract of the services of the contract of the services of that you may deign to consider the matter as a definitive resolution which I have adopted, of separating myself from public life, returning to your Excelency the authority which you conferred upon me, assumed in the name of the Treaty of San Nicclas (mace on the expulsion of Rosas).

Urquiza replies by accepting the resignation with regret, and assuming the temporary direction of the province, assisted by a council, but only for the time necessary to reconstitute authority.

We are also apprised by these advices of the continuance in the provinces of San Juan and Santa Fe of the revolutionary movement against the Government appointments which had been made there by General Urquiza, in accordance with the dictatorial authority assumed by him as Provisional Director of the Confederated Provinces. The Provisional Government of San Juan had addressed a manifesto to the people, in which it announced the Governor, General Benavides, as a mere creature and tool of Rosas; and had, on the 6th of July, issued a formal flat of deposit and had, on the oth of July, assets a solid and imaginable and prohibiting him from returning to the territory of the proor the term of one year, and even then not without a special and or the term of one year, and even then not without a special and nction and permission of the authorities. General ister had replied to these proceedings in an energetic letter, in which lays:—" The Provisional Director cannot tolerate acts of this natural conditions of the provisional Director cannot tolerate acts of this natural conditions." Is the Confederation. They would undermine the basis of public order, and place its very existence in danger." Thus the matter rests for the Dresent

The financial difficulties of the Government were so great, that, on the inancial difficulties of the Government were so great the 21st of July, it was obliged to have recourse to the very questionable proceeding of exacting from the Bank a forced loan of 10,000,000 dollars. The affair had created much dissatisfaction in commercial

The new Council of State of Buenos Ayres was installed on the 28th of July, Don Nicolas Anchorens being appointed president, Don Salvador Maria Cornil vice president, and Dr. Edwards Lahitte secretary. These appointments are regarded as a proof of Urquiza's honest and patriotic views and intentions in assuming the supreme government for the present. Urquiza had also appointed Dr. Pena Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, for the purpose of concluding a definitive treaty of peace, but having expressed a desire that the negotiations should be continued in Buenos Ayres, the Brazilian Cabinet consented, and Senor Limno de thay to brazil, for the purpose of continuing a definite treaty of persons that having expressed a desire that the negotiations should be continued in Buenos Ayres, the Brazilian Cabinet consented, and Senor Limpo de

in Buenos Ayres, the Brazilian Cabinet consented, and Senor Limpo de Abreu was shortly to proceed thither.

The long-agitated question of the independence of Paraguay has at last been decided. It was to be recognised on the 17th of July by the representative of the Confederation, and will be ratified in due course by the Provisional Director. The navigation of the Parana being conceded to Paraguay as an independent State, England may claim the same, on the principle of the "most favoured nation," consigned in the treaty with the Argentine Republic.

At Rio de Janeiro, it was stated that the Argentine Confederacy having acknowledged the independence of Paraguay, to obtain this object the whole of the territory claimed by Corrientes had been ceded to the Confederacy. It was believed in Rio that the Anglo-French mission would be productive of no result. Mr. Schenk, the American Minister, who preceded the British and French envoys, Sir C. Hotham and the Chevalier St. George, was told by General Urquiza that the question of the navigation of the rivers must first be settled with the Riverains, and even that object could not be effected until after the meeting of the

the navigation of the rivers must first be settled with the Riverains, and even that object could not be effected until after the meeting of the Federal Congress. In all probability a similar answer would be given to the representatives of the two European Powers.

The Governors of the provinces of Salta and Jugay, and the Minister Pienipotentiary of Cordoba had adhered to the compact of San Nicholas (mentioned above). A note had been received from the Government of Tucuman, announcing the deposition of General Gutierrez, and the substitution of Don Manuel A. Espinosa, as governor and captain-general of the province. The Chamber of Representatives had expressed an unqualified approbation of the compact of San Nicholas, and passed a vote of thanks to General Urquiza for the invaluable services he has vote of thanks to General Urquiza for the invaluable services he has rendered the Republic, The Oriental R-public have awarded a medal to General Urquiza, as

an acknowledgment of his public services.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

On this subject a memorial to Sir J. G. Le Marchand, the Governor of Nova Scotia, accompanied by a retition to her Majesty, has emanated from a very large and infinential meeting, held at Halifax, in that colony, on the 2d inst., and the two documents have been forwarded to the Imperial Government in London. Both the memorial and the petition enter fully into the history of the present Fisheries dispute with the United States, and of the treaties referring to the subject; and then insist upon the necessity, for the interest of the British North American Colonies, of maintaining unempaired the restrictions which are laid by existing treaties upon attemp s of United States fishermen to exercise their avocations within the prohibited British colonial waters. They reject as valueless the offer of the American Government to grant to British fishermen the same liberty to fish on the United States coasts as they (the Americans) demand for themselves in British colonial waters. They conclude thus:-

"Your memorialists deprecate all negotiation—all compromise on the subject "Your memorialists deprecate all negotiation—all compromise on the subject The Americans will not—probably they called—grant an equivalent for the privileges they seek; and the only security for the colonies is the entire abandoment of the present negotiations. Your memorialists most earnestly entreat your Majesty that the existing fisher; restrictions may be preserved in their letter, and that your Majesty's power may be put forth to prevent their violation. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

A series of resolutions, conceived in the same uncompromising spirit as the petition to the Queen, and agreed to at the same meeting, are appended. two last of these resolutions indicate forcibly the tone of public feeling in the colonies on this subject. They are as follows :-

"Resolved—That the cession of the Aroostook territory, and the free naviga-tion of the St. John, the right of registry in colonial ports, and the free admission of the productions of the United States into British America, at revenue duties only, have been followed by no corresponding relaxation of the commercial system of the United States which would justify a further sacrifice of colonial

Resolved-That while more than one-half of the sea coast of the Republic Itesolved—That while more than one-half of the sea coast of the Republic bounds slave states, whose labouring population cannot be trusted upon the sea—the c-asts of British America include a frontage upon the ocean greater than the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United, States. The richest fisheries in the world surround these coasts. Coul—which the Americans must bring with them, should they provoke heatilities—abounds at the most convenient points. Two mislions of adventurous and industrious people already inhabit these provinces; and the citizens of Halifax would indeed deplore the ascrince of their interests by any concession to a power which ever see inds the efforts of astute diplomacy by appeals to the parsions of their people—the full force of which has been twice broken on British America within the memory of this generation; and, in a just cause, with the aid of the mother country, could be broken again."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA VIA THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA —The project which has been so long and anxiously desired, of traversing the vast Pacific Ocean by means of steam, is on the eve of being accomplished. The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Company, which has been recently incorporated by Royal charter, has entered into arrangements and formed contracts for the immediate construction of five first-class iron screw steam ships which are to ply across the Pacific from the Isthmus of Panama to Sidney in New South Wales, calling at the islands of Tahiti and New Zealand as inter-New South Wales, calling at the islands of Tahiti and New Zealand as intermediate stations. The vessels are to be of 1560 tons burden and 300-horse power; and as they are to be constructed of iron, it was considered more conducive to harmony of action for the ship and engines to be included in one contract; accordingly, the builders of the ship wil also manufacture the machinery. Mr. R. Napier, of Glasgow, is building two of the ships; Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock, one; Messrs. Reid and Company, of Port Glasgow, one; and Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill and Company, of London, one. The first vessel is to be ready in nine months from the present date, and will be at once despatched to Sidney as a pioneer of the line, and thence to o cupy the Pacific station to Panama. The highest rate of speed possible has been the only condition imposed on the contractors, and it is, therefore, expected that these vessels will provide for the most rapid and regular route to Australia. The communication each way is to be monthly, and the Australian Company's steam-ships will run in correspondence with the direct West India mail steamers from Casgres to Southampton. It is anticipated that Sidney will thus be reached in fifty to fifty-five days from Southampton.

POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—A very important alteration

POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—A very important alteration has been made by the Congress of the United States in the postage charges on newspapers and other publications. An act has been passed which declares that on and after the 13th of the present month of September, newspapers, periodicals, and all punted matter not exceeding three ounces in weight, may be sent by post to any part of the United States for one cent, or about a halfpenny; each action at conce to be charged one cent. If the postage be paid in avance, quartedly or regularly, either at the office where the papers are mailed or at that where they are delivered, one-half of the above rates only to be charged and the same in the case of newspapers not weighing more than one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State in which they are published. Packets of small newspapers published mon bly or ofte er, to be charged half a cent per ounce. All postages to be prepaid, or charged double. Books, bound or unbound, not well hing more than four pounds, to be charged one cent per ounce index 3000 miles; for greater distances, done let that sum, provided they are prepaid; if not, the charge to be increased 50 per cent. A curious clause directs that "ail printed matter charge ble by weig t shall be weighed when dry." Fermission is given by the new act to publishers of newspapers and periodicals to send to each other, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and also to send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publication; bills and receipts for the same, free of extra postage. These reductions and arrangements show an earnest desire on the part of the Legislature to afford every facility to the diffusion of information; but the enactments are wanting in uniformity and simplicity—points or immense importance to the public as well as to the post-office. The spirit evinced in the promn gation of this act will doublies soon remedy any defects that may be found to exist when it comes into practical operation; and its exhibition at the piesent mom POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES .- A very important alteration

CALIFORNIAN GOLD .- Advices from California, to the 16th of July. state that one of the most splendid spec mens of gold sever seen in San Francisco had been dug at Viacita, Caleaveras county, by Mr. William Witton Darham. Its weight was somewhat over 26 lb, and, with the exception of a few specks of quartz, which could be removed with a kingt, the lump was a soid mass of pure gold. This was found 60 feet bold the surface, in a drut of nearly 30 feet from

PATENT FUEL A FATAL CARGO,-From Monte Video, South ATENT FUEL A FATAL CARGO.—From Monte Video, South America, we have this week the intelligence of the loss of the Amidas, of Livelpool, Captain William Morgan, leaded with patent fuel, for Coquimbo, burnt at sea in lat. 33.50 S., and long, 54.20 W., from spontaneous ignition of her cargo. The crew, twenty in number, escaped in the long boat and life boat, and were picked up by the packet Americ, from the Falkland Islands, and landed at Monte Video.

## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

In the Insolvent Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Edgar George Papworth, the eminent artist, sought the protection of the Court, but was opposed by two creditors in person. The insolvent had been an unsuccessful competitor for the Peel monuments at Theoreth and Salford, and attributed his most vency chiefly to the expenses incurred in preparing the models for competition. Mr. Commissioner Law adjourned the case till Nov. 6, for the production of some evidence. Bail was renewed.

An Unfortunate Plantacenet.—In the London Insolvent Court, on Monday, an insolvent, named George Henry de Strabolsie Neville Plantagenet Harrison, sought the benefit of the act passed for the relief of insolvent debtors. His description was very voluminous, comprising residences in almost every chief city in South America as well as North America and Europe; had been general of the samiles of Yncatan and Peru, Hentenant-general of the Danish army and the army of the Germanic Contederation. Upon being examined, he said he was baptised as George Henry Harrison, tut had adopted the names of De Strabolgie Neville Plantagenet as being the afrect representative of hose tamilies. He had been called Prince Plantagenet Harrison in Germany, and had received the rank of masshal in Peru. He had received from 1847 about £1200 from friends and had won at play about £1300 in the same period. Hereceived in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846 about £2000 as military pay.—Mr. Commissioner Law remarked, that the insolvency was attributed to the pesceinl state of Europe (Langhier).—After some opposition, Mr. Commissioner Law ordered the insolvency discount of the vesting order. AN UNFORTUNATE PLANTAGENET.-In the London Insolvent Court.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY .- Mr. Brougham, the nephew of Lord Brougham, has been appointed to act pro tem, as registrar in Ar. Commissioner Holroyd's Court. Mr. Brougham has for some years been registrar of the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptey.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY .-Among the improvements effect d by the Shitors in Chancery Relief Act (15th and 16th Victoria, c. 87), is one declaring that the Accommant of the Court of Chancery from the 28th of October next shall be paid a silary of £2700, in lieu of "brokerage" hitherto received by him in addition to the salary and allowance now made for books and stationery. The "brokerage" heretofore received by the Accountant-General is to be paid by him to the Suitors' Fee Fund.

BALLOONING .- THE ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .- The question as to whether persons taking up with them in balloon avents animals suspended from the car of the balloon infringe the law thereby or not, has been the subject of two conflicting legal decisions this week. In both cases the charge was brought by Mr. Thomas, on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, sgainst M. and Madame Poitevin, the actionants, and Mr. Simpson, the lessee of Cremorne Gardens, whence the ascents were made. The first case, in which the charge referred to the alleged crueity having been is flicted on a helier which had been attached to the balloon, was heard on Saturday last before the magistrates at 11ford Petty Sessions; viz., Messrs. Davis (chairman), G. Fry, O. Masileer, and M'Naughten; the balloon having made its descent in the lifter district. The detendants pleaded guilty, and were fined \$5 each; Mr. Simpson giving an under aking that such exhibitions, in fature, shound not take place.——In the second case, which referred to the infliction of the alleged crueity upon a pony, the defendants pleaded "not guilty," the charge having been heard at the Westminster police-court. The proceedings were very voluminous and the evidet c. co. flicting; and Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, took time to consider his judgment, as noticed in this paper last week. On Moncay last he gave his decision; in which, whits strongly condemning those exhibitions as discreditable, and crueity exposing the animal suspended to risk of a cident, he was nevertheless decidedly or opinion that the acts charged against the deemdants did not come within the meaning of the act of Parisament; the words of which are—"It any person shall crueity best, ill-treat, over-urive, or torture any animal, the shall be liable to certain penalues: and he therefore came to the conclusion that the enarges against the defendants must be dismissed.

Charge of Fraud against a Solicitor.—At the Surrey Sessions. referred to the alleged cruelty having been inflicted on a heifer which had been

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—At the Surrey Sessions, CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—At the Surrey Sessions, on wednesday, before Thomas Puckle, E.q., and a full bench of magis rates, Thomas Russell, formerly a solicitor at timmer-mith, but now a prisoner confined in the debtors' side of Horsomonger-lane Gaol, was indicted for obtaining money under laise pretences from Mr. Bernard, the proprietor of a stand at Epsom Races, which troke cown at the Sp. 11g Meeting, 1850, and severely injured Mr. Page, a putchean at Northfleet; he (the prisoner) fairely pretecting that he was solicitor to the last-named party, and was instructed by him to settle that matter without further legal proceedings. After learing evidence in support of the charge the jury returned a verdect of guilty. The sestence of he Count was that he be sentenced to six months' hard labour in Wandaworth House of Cerrection. The prisoner, it may be recollected, brought the qui tam actions, some years ago, against Lord George Bentinck and other noblemen, which did not gain him a very enviable notoriety.

APPREHENSION OF A RAILWAY DEFAULTER.—Mr. Sutton, the station-master at the Porchester station on the London and Portsmouth Kaliway, and who was also proprietor of Porchester Castle and pleasure grounds, having effected his secape from the custody of the officer who had streated him at the instance of the directors of the South-Western Railway Company, on a charge of embezzing several large sums of money belonging to them, and received by him as their servant, was arrested in Cork, on Tuesday last, by an officer of the detective police. APPREHENSION OF A RAILWAY DEFAULTER .- Mr. Sutton, the

A GAMEKEEPER CONVICTED OF POACHING .- At the magistrates' A GAMEREFER CONVICTED OF FOACHIG.—At the magistrates office, Hailfax, Levi Smith, gamekeeper at Fixby-park, was charged by George Syke, gamekeeper of Sir John Lister Kaye, with treepassing upon kickworth Moor, with a gun, in pursuit of hame, without leave. As it appeared he had been previously warned not to tree; ass apon these preserves, he was adjudged to pay the full jenaity of £2, with £14s, exiences. James Schöfield, of Longwood, labourer, who ad teen engaged in "oriving" the groups towards Siath, was convicted in the mitigated jenaity of 19s., with £14s, costs.

THE PERILS OF A SUCCESSFUL SUIT.—At Bow-street police-office, on Monday, Mr. Robert Laurence Walker, a gentlemanly-looking man, described as a farmer of Teverstam, near Cambridge, was charged upon a wairant with having addressed a hostile letter to Mr. David Mathews, a magistrate of Canterbury, "Inciting him to right a duel." The evicence addreed on the occasion disclosed these facts:—Buth of the gentlemen had been paying their addresses to a certain young lady, who had been residing at the village of Arlington. Mr. Mathews, however, being the successful suitor, the paties came up to London with the view of a matrimonial alhance. On Saturday morning last the weading was appointed to take place, but was suddenly stayed in consequence of the receipt by Mr. Mathews, while sleeping at Ruther's hotel, of the letter in question, in which he was politely invited to communicate with the writers "friend" in reference to an appeal to certain "instrinents" by no means suggestive of agreeable associations. An application was therefore made to Mr. Henry, the magistrate, who immediately issued his warrant, under which the rejected and beingerent suitor was arrested and brought before him. The detendant, who appeared much younger than the companiant, having pleaded gunly to the charge, was ordered by the magistrate to enter into his own recognizances in £150, and to find two sureties of £75 cach, to keep the peace for six months to Mr. Mathews, and all other of her Majesty's subjects. This order having been immediately complied with, the defendant was discharged. THE PERILS OF A SUCCESSFUL SUIT .- At Bow-street police-office,

STATISTICS OF INSANITY .- From the reports of the visiting justices STATISTICS OF INSANITY,—From the reports of the visiting justices of Hanwell and Cobey-haten Lamatic Asylum, some very interesting laces have been obtained, and afford ample materials for the consideration and contamplation of the philanthropist. At the Hanwell Asylum during the year 190 patients were received—viz., 88 males and 102 lemales. The causes of the disord rs of the mates being moral in 31 cases, and physical in 31 others—the rest tening unascertained. For the females, the moral causes were 5, and physical 19. The moral causes in the miles are thus enumerated: Poverty, 3; domestic unhappiness, 2; disappointed affection, 3; grief, 3; cassipated habits, 1; over study of rengious subjects, 3; anxiety, 2; political excitement, 1; remorse, 1; disappointed expectation, 1. On the female side—Despointed affection, 1; fright, 1; poverty, 2; grief, 1. They were mining divided as to religious principles as follow:—Church of England, males, 48; females, 68; Roman Catholic, males, 4; females, 1. They were mining divided as to religious principles as follow:—Church of England, males, 48; temales, 23. As regards education the following results were obtained:—Well educated, male, 1; fermales, 18; plainly educated, males, 15: read and write, males, 33; females, 45. At the Colney-hatch Asylum 411 males and 669 females had been received. Causes of disorders:—Males, moral, 89; physical, 140. In the female branch the following only were ascertained:—Moral causes, 90; physical, 135. The moral causes of the males are thus enumerated:—Domestic grief, 7; intermetation, 3; sucden abouts, frights, &c., 29; jealeusy, 3; pride, 3; over anxiety, 2; sudden loss of several cows, 1; repret for a thefi, 1; every excitement at the Great Exhibition, 1. On this head the semale side stands thus:—Domestic misery, from desertion or ill-insage of husband, and the female strong distributions, 1; over excitement at the Great Exhibitions, 1. On this head the semale side stands thus:—Domestic misery, from desertion or ill-insage of husband, 13; of Hauwell and Cobey-hatch Lunatic Asylum, some very interesting facts have been obtained, and afford ample materials for the consideration and contemplation of the philanthropist. At the Hanwell Asylum during the year logations were received—viz., 88 males and 102 lemsles. The causes of the dis-

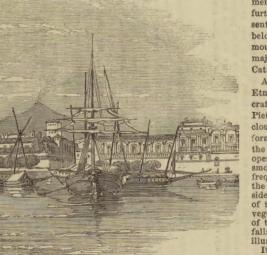
TREATMENT OF PAUPER LUNATICS.—At a recent meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras Parisb, it was recoved to appoint a committee to inquire into the allegations made against Mr. Robinson's (the house-surgeon) treatment of lonatics, in compliance with the application of that gentle man himsen, it is in contemplation to erect a permanent lunatic asylum in this parish.



In our Journal of the 4th instant we described the splendid Eruption of Etna, which commenced on the 20th ult. We now present our readers with a view of the phenomenon, with further details. The scene is stated to have been indescribably grand: heaven and earth presenting one magnificent glare of light-Etna above vomiting its sulphuric flames; the Colossi below belching forth its dense masses of smoke, lurid from the furnace below; the huge mountain pouring out prolonged moanings; without, the hurricane roaring in all its awful majesty. Within the crater forty small furnaces were burning awfully; these, as they reached Catania, seemed to amalgamate.

Another account, dated Catania, August 30, states:—" On the 20th and 21st of this month Etna began to give signs of unusual activity, which was followed by the opening of two new craters, below the original cup, and towards the east, near a spot known by the name of Pietra Mussora. The mountain commenced its labours on this occasion by throwing up clouds of small stones and ashes, which curled about in the air and assumed a variety of forms, owing to eccentric currents of wind, which appeared to proceed from the chasms of the mountain. Molten lava followed this eruption of ashes and stones; and from the newlyopened fiery mouths of the mountain a burning stream of liquid stone lit up the masses of smoke, which now extend more than a thousand feet upwards, while the country around is frequently veiled. The lava flows in two distinct streams; one in the direction of Milo, and frequently veiled. The lava flows in two distinct streams; one in the direction of Milo, and the other towards Zanarana, burning up every tree and shrub within sixty yards on either side. The few dwellings scattered near either of the streams are deserted, and the direction of the destructive element is anxiously watched, as one stream threatens a valley rich with vegetation and the vine. As I now write, a sort of booming thunder rumbles in the 'bowels of the earth'—a fiery vapour quivers about the clouds of smoke, from which a shower of ashes falls like rain, and is carried as far as the sea. The effect at night is very grand. The sky is illuminated by a red glare, and the immediate vicinity of the mountain is terrific."

It is worthy of note that the above eruption of Etna occurred on the same day as the shock of an earthquake was felt through most parts of, Cornwall, and referred to at the time by the daily papers.



E NA, FROM THE HARBOUR OF CATANIA.



ETNA, FROM NICOLOSI.

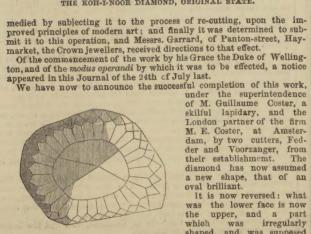


## THE KOH-I-NOOR.

THE descriptions by Eastern travellers of the magnitude, brilliancy, and beauty of this famous diamond, designated "The Mountain of Light," caused exaggerated notions to be entertained upon these points in the Western hemisphere, and when, denuded of ornament, it was placed before the eye in the Crystal Palace, the criticisms of the public, as may be well remembered, were by no means complimentary. The most competent judges, however, were unanimous in admitting that this apparent dulness was mainly owing to the peculiarities of its Oriental cutting; and immediately after the close of the Exhibition steps were taken to ascertain whether this could not be re-



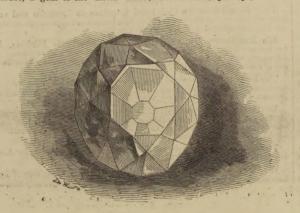
THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND, ORIGINAL STATE.



It is now reversed: what as the lower face is now the upper, and a part which was irregularly shaped, and was supposed not to be quite perfect, has

The effect of the operation has been cut away.

The effect of the operation has been entirely to remove the apparent dulness of the stone, and to develop to a wonderful degree its surpassing clearness, brilliancy, and beauty. It has proved to be, without doubt, a gem of the finest water, and is now, perhaps, the most



THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND, RE-CUT.

# COORG HARVEST FESTIVAL, MADRAS.

valuable diamond in the world. The two smaller diamonds, its accompanying pendants, have undergone a similar transformation, with a like gratifying result. The Koh-i-noor, it is understood, will form the centre ornament of a tiara or Royal diadem; and the smaller exact appropriation is not yet determined.

The greatest diameter being now taken, through what was an oblique line gives, of course, a larger space.

The presence of the ex-Rajah of Coorg and his daughter in London has, doubtless, awakened some curiosity as to the manners and appearance of the inhabitants of that beautiful portion of the Madras Presidency. We have, therefore, engraved the accompanying Sketch of a Coorg Festival, celebrated annually at the ripening



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, AT BURY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

each Naad celebrate this Harvest Festival among them-elves in some central spot, generally chosen for its smooth space and fine trees.

The dances generally commence with a slow measured step, each performer making many bows to his neighbour, and waving a shawl or handkerchief round his head; this is succeeded by another dance, performed in much quicker time; and the handkerchiefs are exchanged for a coulle of spicks, which each man brandishes, first over his own head, and then clashes against his neighbours' weapons. The musicians are placed at a short distance; their instruments are collery horns and tomions. To the dances succeed single combats with shield and stick.

## STATUE TO PEEL AT BURY.

THE inhabitants of Bury have shown their appreciation of the merits of their celebrated townsman, the late Sir Robert Peel, by erecting, in the market-square of their town, a noble bronze statue, at the cost of £2500, which was publicly uncovered on Wednesday week, in the presence of a very crowded assembly. Among the more distinguished members who assisted on the occasion were—Mr. Frederick Peel. M.P., son, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester and Mr. Lawrence Peel, brothers of the lamented statesman; Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P., and a great number of the local gentry and leading inhabitants of Bury. Previous to the ceremony of the inauguration, a numerous company assembled at one o'clock, at Chamber Hall, about half a mile from Bury, the house in which the late Sir Robert Peel was born. It is now the residence of Mr. Edmund Hardman, who also owns the adjacent print works, a great portion of which were the property of the first Sir Robert Peel. It is a substantial double fronted brick building, lying a little to the west of the East Lancashire Railway, and has long been a subject of curious interest to the traveller. The company were shown over the house by Mr. Hardman, who pointed out, among other things, the bed-room in which the late statesman first drew breath. About half past one o'clock a procession, headed by the band of the 4th Regiment, was formed upon the lawn, consisting of the Independent Order of Old Fe lows, three a-brea-t, foll wed by the Freemasons; and after them the Improvement Commissioners of Bury, the magistrates of the division, the committee, Mr. Bai y, R.A. (the sculptor), and the subscribers by whose aid the monument was raised.

The procession arrived at the moment being little short of 20,000 persons Immediately after the arrival of the procession amidst the enlivening strains of the military band, which played "Ruie Britannia," the chiming of bells, and the cheers of the vast multitude, the Statue was uncovered. The effigy is 10 feet high, and the attitude easy but commanding. The statesman is represented standing with his left hand resting on his side, the right hand slightly raised and extended, the chest well thrown out; and the uncovered head, though erect, is natural and life-like. The attire is that so generally worn by the late sence of a very crowded assembly. Among the more distinguished members who assisted on the occasion were—Mr. Frederick Peel. M.P.

It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of roo will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhaust dairough with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a seese of injustice.

On the other sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs in bronze, one repre-

On the other sides of the pedestal are bas-reliefs in bronze, one representing "Commerce," and the other "Navigation."

Mr. E. Grundy, of the Wylde; Mr. O. enshaw, of the Bury Improvement Commissioners; and Mr. I. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, having briefly delivered some observations appropriate to the occasion, the boys of the Bury Grammar-school sang the National Anthem, and thus the ceremony of the inauguration closed. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner at the Town-hall in the evening, at which Mr. Grundy, of the Wylde, oresided, and on his left were the Very Rev. John Peel, D.D., Dean of Worcester; Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Mr. Bazley and Mr. R. Peel Wilock; on the right were Mr. Joshua Knewles, Mr. T. Wrigley, Captain Hort, and Mr. Baily (the soulptor). The were also present Mr. R. Ashton, Mr. J. R. Kay, Mr. T. Calrow, Mr. J. W. Swanwick, Mr. J. Lomax; Mr. E. Grundy, of Bridge hall; Mr. W. Grant, Mr. W. Openshaw, and Mr. Hardman. Letters of apology were read from the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Cobden, and other distinguished men.

The speeches and toasts were of the usual character on these occasions.

The speeches and toasts were of the usual character on these occasions.

# THE WOKING CEMETERY.

THE WOKING CEMETERY.

On Tuesday about 250 gentlemen, churchwardens, and oversears of London parishes, proceeded to Woking-common, for the purpose of instecting the grounds bought by the Necropolis Company, under act of Parliament. The object of the visit was to enable the parishes the nature of the accommodation provided by the company for the burial of the city dead.

The company has at Woking 2000 acres, of land suitable for burial ground, which they will all of to parishes, so that each lot would be as much under the entrol of the parish as a churchyard is at present. Taking the annual metropolitan average of interments to be 50 000 it is computed that the company's ground would not be filed with one layer of bodies in 400 years. It is as eatimated that bodies may be conveyed from London to the ground by the South-Western Railway, the funeral service be duly performed, and the mourners return to London, in two hours.

In the centre of a large portion of the ground an edidee will be effected, where the service of the Courton of England will be performed. Wherever a parish may wish to have a burial ground distinct to itself, ground may be so secured, and thus the individuality of a parochial graveyard may be preserved. Spots will be appropriated where the various denominations of Christians may be interred with the forms and ceremonies which are most congenial to their own convictions. A portion will also be left wholly une meet ared, for the use of those who object to any ministerial interference in the burial of their deed.

From a mitable depository at the Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway, the bodies will be periodically transmitted by trains to the receptions at tion at Woking. The mourners, supplied with free tickets, will be conveyed in secarate compartments or carriages, the cost of the juurney to and fro being included in the tariff of charges. Arrived at the private station of the Necropolis at Woking, the foneral train will be formed. Although ministers of religion will be provided at t

A coli collation having been provided, under a marquee, of which the party parts k, a resolution was agreed to, to the effect that the Necrosolis Company possessed a "national cemetery," a 'mirably adapted for i's purpose; and that the company, consequently, were emitted to the support of the public.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—"KILLING NO MURDER."—We find the following in the Richmona (United States) Times:—"A gentleman named Bail, overseer for Edward T. Tayloe, finding it necessary to chastise a field hand for insolence or idleness, attempted to do so in the field, when the negro resisted, made fight, and being the stronger of the two, gave the oversear a very severe beating, and then betook himself to the woods. Mr. Bail, as soon as he could do so, mounted his horse, and proceeding to Mr. Tayloe's residence, informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Tayloe, in company with Bail, repaired to the corn-field, to which the near had returned, and demanded to know the cause of his conduct. The negro replied that Mr. Bail had attempted to whip him, but that he would not submit to it. Mr. Tayloe said he should, and ordering him to cross his hards, directed Mr. Bail to take hold of him. Mr. Bail did so, but percriving that the negro had drawn a knife, told Mr. Tayloe of the whole in mediately a persung from his horse, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, shot the negro dead at his feet." Up in this the Richmond Republican comments as follows:—"Mr. Tayloe did just what every man who has the management of negroes should do—enforce ooe itence or kill them." SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES .- "KILLING NO MURDER."-

MAGNETIC BALLOON ASCENT.—Applications have, it is said, been made to the most too of the different public places of entertainment from wholes by your about take plea, by an individual who wishes to make an a cent, suspended 30 feet below the car, by magnetic attraction. The method by which he propose to accomplish this feat is this: he possesses a magnet, the assective paper of which will sustain a weight of 150 lb.; this is to be hung by a line 30 feet below the car; round his body is fixed an iron zone, which on be to brought add the magnet firmly attaches itself thereto.

Note: The fiberation Advertiser says that the coppice woods in High luness has produced as extragolinary quantity of hazel mu a this season, the pathography which gives daily imployment to many—equivels as well is below.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUMDAY, September 19—15th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Poictiers, 1356.

Morday, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643.

Tuesday, 21.—St. Matthew.

Wednesday, 22.—Now Post office opened, 1829.

Thussday, 23.—Length of day 12h 6m.

Friday 24.—Battler the poet deed, 1680.

Saturday, 25.—Porson died, 1808.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 24, 1852.

Monday | Puesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday 

ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

In the Press, an ILLUSTRATED LIFE of FIELD-MARSHAL E DUKE of WELLINGTON, The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the BRITISH ARMY. THE The

BY J. H. STOCQUELER, ESQ., Author of the "British Officer," the "Handbook of British India," &c., &c. Twe Volumes demy 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, price 12s.

The First Volume will embrace all the events of his remarkable military career, down to the end of the Campaign of 1814. The Second, all the operations of the Netherlands to the close of the Duke's life. The Ellustrations are from the best authorities, entirely new, and convey the most accurate Views of the scenes of his exploits, together with Sketches of Battles, and also Portraits of the British Genera's and Field-Marshals who occupy the most distinguished places in the history of the lamented Duke's career.

London: INGRAM, COOKE, and Co., 227, Strand.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

的现在分词是"你们"。这个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们还是

WE have elsewhere fully recorded the circumstances attending the death of the Duke of Wellington-he, who but a few days ago was the greatest of living men, and who now, that he has submitted to the last universal law of humanity, leaves behind him a name and a fame as pure and as mighty as ever adorned the page of history, or dwelt upon the breath of tradition. We have nothing to add to that complete record of his military services, drawn up by one who was himself a soldier; but shall on some future and early occasion take the opportunity to narrate at greater length his useful career as a statesman. Amid the universal regret which his death has occasioned, the people of England may, and will, have the mournful satisfaction that the man whom they so honour in his death-and to whom, if permitted by the recorded wishes or directions of the illustrious dead, they will give a public funeral, such as was never before seen or imagined in any other country-was as much honoured and beloved in his life as it was possible for a man to be. Ingratitude is by no means a crime which may be charged against this nation. Those who gain great victories for the English people are always valued at their proper worth; and, if their character be pure, as the Duke's was, invariably receive the tribute of grateful affection. History records that years rolled on without allaying the general sorrow which ensued on the death of the Black Prince. In the Wars of the Roses, the Lancastrian watchword "Agincourt and Harry of Monmouth!" would always rally the wavering. "Henry the Fifth, that made all France to quake" was a recollection which eventually restored his descendants to the throne. Sovereign and subjects gladly gave peerages, palaces, and pensions to Marlborough; but the same gifts and honours, and many more, however largely lavished upon the Duke of Weilington, seemed never to fill up the measure of public satisfaction. The people of England doated on his fame.

In political as in private life; in the greatest movements of the State, so often depending on his single course of action; in the minutest occurrences of his domestic life, so quaintly and agreeably methodical, the Duke was incessantly talked of and thought of. No great show of state ceremonial or state rejolcing was considered complete or satisfactory without the presence of the Duke. But it is needless to further urge a truth which all will readily admit; and it requires no prophetic powers to foresee that the British people will cherish the memory of this, their mightiest soldier.

Yet amid the regret of the nation-a regret which will long endure-we cannot join in the lamentations of those who consider the removal of the great Duke to be a national calamity that may injuriously effect the future course of events, either at home or abroad. The hero had done his work; and England at no period since his health d strength began to decline, was in a position to reflect that national work was to be done, with no man to do it. Time produces its own men. Events bring, out their own heroes; and a combination of circumstances, similar to, or still more critical and remarkable than, those which raised up a Wellington in the hour of his country's need, will, under the favour of Heaven, it would be unwise to doubt, produce another man as honest and as serviceable as he was, to meet, like him, the same reward, the approval of a good conscience and the gratitude of his own and future generations.

In proportion as the time draws near for the opening of Parliament, the subject of the Property and Income-tax grows in importance. It is felt that on the continuance or discontinuance of that tax the fate of the Administration may be made to hang. We, in common with most of our contemporaries, have often pointed out the grievances of the present act; but we must say that the grievances are far more apparent than the remedy. The new system—suggested by Mr. Hume, and by some actuaries, who, finding, in their limited sphere of usefulness, no difficulty in discovering the relative value of a few hundred ages, imagine they can as easily calculate for the almost

endless sources of incomes belonging to the whole kingdom—is not by any means so simple as it appears Their plan, however sound in theory, might be found, in practice, to be surrounded with greater difficulties and hardships than those endured under the present act. The Corn Laws being defunct, past hope—or, rather, past fear—of revival, and the people having tasted the luxury of the cheap loaf, naturally look for the abolition of import duties upon other articles of consumption, such as tea and coffee; and it is becoming clear, if there is to be any revenue at all that we must look to direct tearwise act to be convenient. all, that we must look to direct taxation as the source from which it is to flow. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that direct taxation should be justly imposed, and that it should not do violence to common sense and common honesty. Mr. Hume's plan and that of the actuaries, under which every source of a man's income is to be valued, is on one point even more objectionable than the present mode of levying the tax. If Schedule D, which only touches one source of income, that derived from trade &c., is stigmatised as inquisitorial, for compelling A to tell B—who is perhaps his next-door neighbour, and his rival in business—what he makes by his profession and trade, how much more inquisitorial will be the system which is to lay bare every source of income to the eyes of district officials? It is an extension of the evil in one direction, without any advantage in another; and we are convinced that, under its operation, evasion and fraud would be increased. Leaving out of consideration the complicated questions that have been raised as to the valuing of all incomes whatsoever, and whencesoever derived, the main point for the Government would be to satisfy the earners of income that the tax, as regards them, is fair and just, and subjects them to no unreasonable scrutiny or annoyance. There is no difficulty as regards the Property Tax; and we think that if the tax were continued at three per cent., as now, upon all realised property what-soever, whether under the magic line of £150 per annum or not, and reduced to two per cent. upon all incomes above £150 and reduced to two per cent, upon all incomes above £150 per annum, that the justice of the case would be satisfied, and that we should hear no more complaints from these persons now assessed under Schedule D. This arrangement would obviate a whole host of difficulties. The tax is not unpopular in itself. It is only unpopular because it is felt to be unfair to the hard-working men who earn precarious incomes. These very men would cheerfully pay it if the State would but recognise the difference between the transitory and the permanent; between the perishable salary and the annuity derived from funded recognise the difference between the transitory and the permanent; I etween the perishable salary and the annuity derived from funded or landed property. We know that the tax has advocates, who insist that income ought to pay exactly as much as realised property; and others, who go still further, and assert that income being the more perishable in times of peril, revolution, and invasion, ought to pay all the more heavily for the protection it enjoys from law and Government; but this course of reasoning is not recorder. It is because we are in favour of the principle of that the popular. It is because we are in favour of the principle of that tax, as the best and fairest that can be levied, that we so earnesily desire it to be reconciled to the feelings of the people. The worst thing that could befall the country at the present time would be its abolition.

## THE COURT.

BALMORAL.

The Queen and the Prince Consort are enjoying the retirement of their II ghland home, under the favourable circumstances of fine weather, of which her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family take every advantage. The Queen walks every morning in the grounds, and generally drives out during the day; the Prince Consort devoting himself to the sports of grouse-s ooting and deer-stalking, the latter being generally preferred, owing to the wildness of the birds. On Wednesday night a gloom was thrown over the Court, on receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which, despatched to Edinburgh by electric telegraph, was forwarded thence to Balmoral by epicial messenger. It was fully expected that the Prince Consort would leave Balmoral on Thursday, for London, for the purpose of condoing with the members of the Duke's family, and consulting with them as to the arrangements for the inneral of this great and lamented man.

The Court Newsman thus chronicles the movements of the Queen and

The Court Newsman thus chronicles the movements of the Queen and

the Royal family during the past week:—
On Wednesday, the 8th instant, her Majesty drove to Gairn Shiel, the residence of Mr. and Lady Catherine Cavendish. The dinner party on the same evening included her Roy I Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and Lady Augusta Bruce.

Augusta Bruce.
On thursday, the 9th instant, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, drove to Castletown to be present at the snnual gathering of the Highlanders on Dee-side. The Royal party was received on the ground by the Farquharson, Duff, Airlie, and Forbes Highlanders, fully equipped. Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. James Duff, of Carrienulzie, conducted her Majesty to the terrace of Braemar Castle, beneath which the usual Highland games were carried on with great spirit. The Royal party returned to Balmoral at six o'clock.
On Friday, the 10th instant, her Majesty and the Princess Royal drove to the forest, where his Royal Highness Prince Albert went out deerstalking. In the evening, her Majesty and his Royal High ness Prince Albert went to a balla dannaadh un leus, given at Carriemu zie Cottage, by Lidy Agnes Duff, at which all the Highlanders of the Duff and Farquharson clans were present.

by Lidy Agnes Duff, at which all the Highlanders of the Duff and Farquharson clans were present.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attenced divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. A. Anderson. The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Mary Seymour, the Earl of Derby, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, were the attendants in waiting.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty drove, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, to Invercauld House, and remained there during the afternoon. The Countess of Desart was in attendance on her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out deer-stalking. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert were present at a ball given at Abergeldie by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to the tenantry and servants on the estate.

Ou Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort went to Balloch Buie, accompanied by the Princess Royal. The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Honenlohe Langenbourg, Lady Augusta Bruce, Mr. James

the Princess Horenlohe Langenbourg, Lady Augusta Bruce, Mr. James Duff, M.P. and Lady Agnes Duff, and Mr. Brooke.

Archdeacon Tattam has arrived at Balmoral, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty on Monday.

The Earl of Malmesbury has left Balmoral, and has been succeeded

by the Earl of Derby, who remains in attendance upon her Majesty His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewski,

seen on a visiting tour in the Highlands, returned to the embassy square, at the close of last week. Their Excellencies the Count and Countess de Lavradio and suite

have left town for the Continent. Their Excelencies are expected to return to the Portuguese Legation in the course of a month. His Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, left London last Sunday for Rotterdam, on leave of absence for a few weeks. His Excellency will resume his diplomatic functions in this country towards the end of next month.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and the Ladies Somerset have

arrived at Troy House, from Llangattock Park, Monmouthshire. The Dake and Duchess of Bedford are at present staying with their Graces.

Lord Brougham entertained a large party of the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, at Brougham Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th ivst, to cevebrate the coming of age of his nephew, Mr. Henry Brougham. The festivities closed with a ball and supper to the noble Baron's household.

The Hon Mrs. Norton passed through Inverness, last week, for Aber-censulte, on her return from Dunrobin Castle. We regret to learn that the Hon. Selina Denison, daughter of Lord ondesborough, died on the 11th inst., at P. ccadilly-terrace, agea only affects.

TTOSLEY

#### THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

WALMER CASTLE, which is now, and will be hereafter, celebrated as the place in which the illustrious Duke of Wellington expired, is situated on the south coast of England, wi hin ten minutes' walk of Deal, a small port about five miles from Dover. The Duke of Wellington has for many years occupied this interesting place, in right of his office of Chief Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Castle, in former times, was well fortified, and has withstood the wear of ages without any perceptible marks of decay.

The interior of the Castle is fitted up in a remarkably plain manner, yet possessing every comfort. On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Walmer, in 1842, her Majesty was so charmed with the simplicity of the place, that she begged to be allowed to extend her visit a week longer than she at first intended; and it may be remarked, that, when intimation was received that the Queen intended to honour the Duke with a visit, the only preparation made at Walmer Castle was to put out a plate-glass window, to enable her Majesty to have a better view of the sea. A stand for a time-piece was required for Prince Albert, and the Duke sent for the village carpenter, who made it of common deal wood, and it is now a fixture in the bed-room. Her Majesty is stated to have been much delighted at this simplicity of the Duke.

The furniture of the Castle, as already remarked, is plain throughout; and we are informed by a correspondent who visited the Castle a few months ago, that the Duke had only indulged his fancy in two ornaments-one a small ivory statuette of Napoleon, and the other, a common plaster cast of Jenny Lind : these, with some common engravings of former Wardens of the Castle, were the sole things in the shape of ornament throughout the Castle.

"The Duke (says the same correspondent) occupied only one room; this was his library, his study, and his bed-room. The bed consisted of a small iron bedstead, three feet wide, with a mattress only of about three inches thick, with a slight covering-no blankets. The Duke always removed his pillow, and took it as part of his luggage.

"The Duke's mode of living was simple. He was an early riser, and was generally out of doors before seven o'clock; he-breakfasted at nine o'olock precisely, taking tea and bread and butter only. eating little, and generally abstaining from taking food between breakfast and dinner. He generally dined at seven o'clock. He then partook heartily of the best French dinner to be procured, seldom or never drinking anything except iced water. After dinner he usually withdrew to his room, and there remained until he retired to rest. During the Queen's visit the Duke frequently joined the party in the drawingroom, but scarcely ever remained more than an hour after dinner.

"In one part of Walmer Castle may be seen a room, not more than eight feet wide, with walls three feet thick. This was the room where the celebrated William Pitt used to meet Lord Nelson. In that room were planned the future victories and proceedings of the English fleet during the wars of the French Revolutior.

"The Duke of Wellington regularly took up his abode in this interesting place in September, and resided in it two months every year. He was beloved by the population of the district, who were grateful for his invariable kindness and condescension.

#### TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A statement was published in the Morning Chronicle on Monday last, from which it would appear that a commercial treaty between the two countries, with a view to the mutual reduction of the tariffs of both, was on the point of being concluded. The statement was as follows:—

on the point of being concluded. The statement was as follows:—
It has, we understand, been rumenred at St. Cloud during the past week, that
M. d-Persigny has settled, with the British Cabinet, the basis of a treaty of reciprocal Free-trade between England and France. It is stated that the principle of the arrangement on which the two Givernments have arreed is, that all the commodities of each country shall be admitted into the other, on payment of a low du y—the highest impost levied by either on the productions of its neighbour not to exceed 15 per cent. It is added that the rate of postage between the two countries is to be reduced to seven sous, instead of sixteen, as at present.

In reference to this, the Morning Herald, which is regarded as the official organ of the Derby Cabinet, states that the announcement by its daily contemporary was "premature," thus leading to the inference that there were grounds for the original announcement. The Chronicle on Thursday, notices the apparent contradiction of the Ministerial organ, and reiterates its assertion that "the basis" of such a treaty "has been settled."

It should be observed, however, that the official organ of the French Government, the Moniteur, contradicts the announcement of the

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer arrived at Rome on the 4th instant. This visit of the British Ambassador to the Papal Court is mainly caused by the complicated Murray affair, to which Sir Henry Bulwer has all along been giving his active attention.

It is stated to be the intention of the London and North-Western Rai way Company forthwith to increase the speed of one train daily between London and Birmingham, and vice versa, so that the distance shall be performed in two hours. Engines adequate to the task have been constructed under the enperintendence of Mr. McConnell, and are nearly ready for delivery. Before the end of the month it is expected that London may be reached in the brief space specified.

On Sunday last at the Roman Catholic Church of Adare, county Limerick Ireland, the Earl of Danraven attended mass, and made a public profession of faith in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion. The noble Earl, who has hitherto been a member of the Est-bished Church, is brother-law of Mr. Monsell, M P., who joined the Roman Catholic Church a year or two

There are now six large first-class vessels lying at the quays of Bristol bound for Anstralia; and it is estimated that, in addition to 1695 passangers who have already left, the number of emigrants during the present year will be 4000. In addition to its own immediate district, a number of emigrants leave the port of Bristol from the Midland Counties, Devon, Cornwali, and South

As Mr. John Parcels, aged 45, late expositor of Burford's Panorama, was proceeding to his residence, Haverstock Hul, on Tuesday night, the shaft of a brewer's dray struck him on the head, knocking him down, when the wheels passed over his head, smashing it to a jully.

A retired drayman, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Truman, xton, and Co. came from the country a few days ago, and presented £50 o Londom Hospital, in token, he said, st his gratitude for the great kindness attention he had received when an immate of that institution thirty years At the same time he gave £50 to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylom.

A large ship water-logged was recently observed off the island of anishea, near the coast or Erris, county Mayo, and was towed in by the landers. Her masts were gone by the board; she was timber laden, and had een so long at sea that all trace of her name was gone; she has, therefore, see taken possession of on behalf of the Admiralty.

A man, residing in the Rue Quincampoix, formerly the porter of an hotel, who has for some time been possessed of the idea that he could imitate learns, and fly in the air, endeavoured last work to carry out his design by flying from the window, which was on the fourth floor. He full into the court-yard, and was killed on the spot.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bank of England.—A general court of the governor, directors, and proprietors of the Bank of Eng and was held at twelve o'clock on Thursday, for the purpose of considering of a dividend, and also as a quarterly court according to the charter; Tho nuson Hankey, Jun. E-q, Governor of the Bank, in the chair. The Governor said—"The netprofits ofthe half-year ending on the 31st of August last have been £518,465, which added to the rest remaining af er the payment of the last half yearly dividend, would leave a sun of £3,840,535 available for a dividend if £3 los. per cent, without any deduction on account of income-tax, leaving the rest at £3,03,180. I have therefore, to propose that a dividend of 33 per cent, free of income-tax, be declared."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen. Sheriffs, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals will attend divine service at Corist Church, Newgate-street, where a series at Corist Church, Newgate-street, where a series of the service at Corist Church, Newgate-street, where a series of the property of the Masters of Merchant Tailors' School; after which they will repair to the Great Hall of Christ's Ho-pital, where four orations on the "Benefits of the Royal Hospitals" will be delivered by four of the senior scholars, according to annual custom—in Latin, by R. A. Lleyd, in English, by H. D. Sweeting; in Greek, by Hadarezer Stone; in French, by J. G. Gauntlet, Seven poems will next be recited by others of the senior scholars; viz.:—Latin Alcaics, on Naples, by Thomas Armfield; Latin Elegate, en "Alfred the Great," by Henry Ievers; Greek Lambics', translations from Mshkspeare, "Henry V." by John Doran; Latin Sapphies on "Uysses Redux." by J. M. McLean; Latin Hexameters, translation from Your g's "Lest Day," by Claude Parry; Greek Sapphies, on "Thamesis Fluvius" by H. Ludlow; English poem on "Our Indian Empire," by C. W. P. P. Watts. Also, H. D. Sweeting will recite a prize composition in Latin Hexameters, for which there has been made to him the first award of a medal (to be henceforth given annually) under the will of the late Rev. Geo ge Richards, D.D., a gevernor, and formerly an exhibitioner of Christ's Ho-pital.

The Legarne December of the service of the service at a com-CHRIST'S HOSPITAL -On Tuesday next, being St. Matthew's Days

THE LEARNED SOCIETIES .- The Treasury having received a com-THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.—The Treasury having received a communication from the President of the Royal Society on the subject of the admission duty free of scientific publications, intended for learned institutions and individuals of eminent literary a tainments in this country, as well as for the Smithsonian Institution in the United States of America, their Lordships have been pleased to approve of the institutions mentioned and included in a list enclosed in a letter of the President of the Royal Society, with the addition thereto of the Electrical Society, on the naual conditions; and their lordships have also approved of the proposed arrangements for the delivery of books duty-free to such individuals as may be nominated by the Royal Society for the enjoyment of that privilege; and also for the delivery duty-free of publications intended for the Smithsonian Institution in the United States of America, and the observaories at Bombay, the Cape of Good Hope, Hobart Town, Madras, Toronto, and Trirandina, on the Royal Society giving the requisite undertaking for their exportation for that purpose. portation for that purpose.

THE REGISTRATION.—REVISION OF THE METROPOLITAN LISTS OF VOTERS.—Mr. M'Christie, the barrister, who has been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice for the revision of the lists of voters for the city of London, is the teturn of members to Parliament, held his court in the Court of Common Pleas, at the Gaildhall, for that purpose, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. The different parishes, wards, &c., were taken in rotation alphabetically—In the zorough of Finsbury, Mr. John Frazer Macqueen is the revising barrister, and he also opened his court on Thursday, in the Lords Justices' Court, at Lincoln's-inn-fields.—In the county of Middlessex the revising barrister commenced holding his court on yesterday (Friday), at the Cattle Inn, Brentford, at 11 a.m. On the 18th instant (this day) he will hold his court at the Black Doz, Bedfout, at 11 a.m.; on Monday next, at 10 a.m., at the Snesex Hotel, Bouverie-street, Fieet-street, for the parishes within the city of London.—On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the barrister will hold his court at the Lords Justices' Court, Westminster-hall, at 10 a.m., for Lincoln's-inn and parishes within the city of Westminster, and so on, by rotation, taking the various townships, hamlets, parishes, &c., within the county of Middlesex.

The City of London Registration.—It is a singular fact, that THE REGISTRATION .- REVISION OF THE METROPOLITAN LISTS OF

THE CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION .- It is a singular fact, that on the present registration for the city of London, the right to vote has ben objected to in the case of no fewer than 476 Freemen and Liverymen; whilst, on the other hand, only two persons have claimed to be placed on the registry.

The Record Repository.—The first block of the extensive establishment now in course of erection in Roll's-buildings, stretching in extent from Fetter-lane to Chancery-lane, which is intended for the reception of the national records—after the building of which the duties will be consolidated—is rapidly progressing, under the superintendence of Mr. Pennethorne, the surveyor to the Woods and Forests. Some time since an order in Council was made to the effect, that all records, rolls, writs, books, proceedings decrees, warrants, papers, documents, &c., of a public nature, deposited in any office, court, or place, should be henceforth under the charge and superintendence of the Master of the Rolls, and that a suitable building should be provided for their reception. The central portion of this proposed establishment now becomes exceedingly conspicuous in the neighbourhood. It is built of Caen stone, on the fire-prof principle, not a particle of wood being used, neither for beams, flooring, doors nor for any other purpose. It is expected that it will be opened in the course of the ensuing year. The principal entrance will not be in Rolls-buildings. In the meantime precautionary measures have been taken at the Caapter House. Westminster, for the better security of the records kept there against fire. Several houses in the immediate locally of Fatter-lane and Chancery lane will shortly be taken down; and it is said to be the intention of Giver-ment to form a new street viá Carey-street, from this site to the west-end, if the City authorities would do the same from Paternostef-row to the Rolls-buildings.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday a special court METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Tuesday a special court was held at the Greek-street office, at which the following commissioners were present: Richard Jebb, Eq. (chairman), Sir John Burgorne, Sir Charles Fellowes, Major Dawson, Laurence: Redneat, Thomas Hawes, William Ho kings, and George S. Smith, Esgrs. After saveral communications had been read by the secretary, Mr. Woolrych, the commission agreed to a resolution for the advance of £20,000 from the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, as a loan to the commission, for five years, at four per cent., to be secured by a mortgage on the several district rates.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS .- On Tuesday the Commissioners assembled at Guildhall, after a vacation of six weeks—Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The inspectors reported very favourably of the condition of most of the narrow and confined localities, of the general state of which they have been in the habit of complains to that court. Numbers of the wretched tenements, against which the medical officer of health had reported, had been abandoned, and some had been completely removed by the active interposition of the authorities.

BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT, WITH FIREWORKS.—On Tuesday last, Mr. H. Coxwell and three friends, viz. Mr. Chapman, of Fleet-street; Mr. H. Jones, Boar's Head, Cannon-street, City; and Mr. J. Dalton, jun., Blackheath, ascended in Mr. Coxwell's balloon, the Sylph, at nine o'clock, from the Pavilion Gardens, North Woolwier, and, after a very pleasant trip of aixty-five minutes, descended as ely at Chadwell Heath, Essex.

Figure—On Synday morning a fire broke out in one of the larger

descended sa ely at Chadwel. Heath, Essex.

Fires —On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in one of the large warehouses, numbered 30, in Londou-wall, occupied conjointly by Messrs. Brown and Co., extensive drysalters; Messrs. Gibbins, Brothers. varnish manufacturers; Mr. Thomas Tarn, carpet weaver; Messrs Springfield and Co., sikmerchants; and Messrs. Dob on and Co., ale and porter merchants, which were considerably injured, and the contents much damaged by fire and water. Only a portion of the property was insured. —About two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a fire suddenly broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. White, lineudraper and silk mercer, and Mr. Balham, a private gentleman, at No. 65, Middless-street, Somer's Town. All the inmates estaped, with much difficulty, excepting one of Mr. Balham's children, a boy only three years and a half old, who unfortunately perished in the flames.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A WOOLWICH STRAMER.—On Tuesday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, as the old Woolwich Company's steam vessel, the Nobe, was proceeding on her passage from Woolwich to Hungerford-market, and had arrived off Billingsgate, a fishing smack swung out of the tier at the fish-market, to proceed down the river, and a sudden gust of wind catching her main sale as the Niobe crossed her stern, the boom swept over the steamer's deek, knocking the passencers down and striking the funnel, which tell amongs the nearest results stronged the steamer's deek, knocking the passencers down and striking the funnel, which tell amongs the nearest results stronged the stranged which tell amongs the nearest results at the stranged which tell amongs the nearest results at the stranged which tell amongs the nearest results at the stranged which tell amongs the nearest results at the stranged which tell among the stranged which was installed to the stranged which tell among the stranged which tell among the stranged which tell among the stranged which tells are the stranged which the stranged which the stranged which tells are the stranged which the stranged which tells are the stran unnel, which tell amongst the passengers. The Niobe was instantly stopped, when it was found that three females were lying crushed beneath the funnel. They were instantly extricated and removed without loss of time to Guy's Hospital, when it was found that one, named Jack on, rodding at 30, Parisstrest, Lambeth, was dead, and the two others severely injured.

street, Lambeth, was dead, and the two others severely injured.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, September 11 were -males, 749; females, 688; total, 1437. The deaths during the same period were-males, 491; females, 445; total, 935; which exhibits a further decime in morta ity. There is an evident improvement in the health of the in ant population, who generally suffer so much from the summer epid-mic. Last week smallpox was fatal in 10 cases, measles in only 4; the cases referred to typhus are 32. Diarrhos, dysentery, and cholors steadily decline; they were most fatal in the first week of August, when the deaths caused by the three diseases were collectively 241; their decrease since that week is shown by the following we-kly numbers; 219, 223, 148, 120, and last week 101. On the other hand, scarlatine appears to be making some progress, and last week 58 children were its victims.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.789 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 60.7 deg., which is 1.8 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew generally from the north.

A little girl, 11 years of age, named Mary Davies, residing with her mother in Pool's-buildings, Mount Piessant, while in the act of cleaning one of the windows, fell to the parement beneath (30 feet). She sustained a compound fracture of the thich and a concussion of the brain, from the effects of which she died soon afterwards.

#### THE LATE JOHN CAMDEN NEILD, ESQ.

The funeral of this gentleman took place on Thursday, the 9 h inst, at North Marston, Bucks, the body having been unostentatiously removed from his residence, No. 5, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on the day preceding. The comin was of oak, with solid handsome brass furniture, and inscribed, "John Camden Neild, Esq. Died 30th August, 1852, aged 72 years"

As several erroneous statements respecting the character and place of interment of the late Mr. Neill have appeared, it is right to mention, that although of most penurious habits, and always insisting upon the enforcement of what was legally his due Mr. Neild was never known to degrade himself beneath the character of a gentleman.

John Camden Neild was born on the 31 of May, 1780; was a barrister-at-

character of a gentleman.

Mr. John Cumden Neild was born on the 31 of May, 1789; was a barrister-atlaw, of Lincoln's Inn, and for many years a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. He was of very retired habits, and it is believed hat he only received
visitors oo matters of business; the principal object, and, indeed, the only apparent occupation of his life, being the increase of the vast w-aith left to him
as sole heir by his father. He continued his support to the various charitable
institutions to which his father had subscribed in his life time, and was not
backward in responding to appeals made to him on behalf of local charities
connected with the schools and other institutions in the parishes in which he
resided, or where his estates were situated

The only sister of Mr. Neild died in infancy, and his only brother died unmarried, leaving the subject of our present rotice the only descendant and heir of
James Neild, Esq., of Cheyne-walk, Ch. isea, who was a most benevolent mag,
and co-oper-tel with his friend, Dr. Lettson, is establishing the Society for the
Reiter and Discharge of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts. Mr. John Camden
Neild thus became the possessor of an ample fortune. He held, in addition to a
large funded property, very extensive langed estates, principally in Buckunghamshire, and itkewise in the neighbourhoed of Romney Marsh and Ashford, in
Kent. The value of his property thus amused is variously estimated, but
probably is not much less than £500 000. We understand that the woole of
this accurantated wealth has been bequeathed by Mr. Neild's will to her Majesty, with the exception of the trifling legacy of £100 to an hof his executors.
Mr. Neild reft no immediate relatives; le was never married, and his deceased
involved field unmarried. Under these circumstances we should pau e before we
offer any remark noon what is an unusual, and may appear at first to be a
strange disposition of wealth. If Mr. Neild bequested on a knowledgment of
his gratitude to his faithful and dev

#### WILLS.

The will, with four codicils, of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., has, during the past week, been admitted to probate. The personalty was valued at £140,000. There were nine exectors appointed, five only have proved, namely: the Rev. H. S. Trimmer, George Jones, Charles Turner, Philip Hardwick, and Henry Harper, Esqrs. His unished pictures he bequeathes to the trustees of the National Gallery: and, with the exception of two arge ones, the whole are to be placed in one or more rooms, to be called "Turner's Gallery," and, if no rooms are so set apart or erected for such purpose within a specified time—which, by a subsequent cod-cil, he has extended from tive to ren years—the pictures, in the meantime remaining in his late residence, Queen Anna-treet, Cavendish-equare, are then to be so d; and, in such event, ho beleaves, from the sale thereof, to the Person Fund of the Royal Academy, £1000; and to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, the Foundling Hospital, and the London Orphan Fund, £500 each. The legacies and annulities are of small amount. His executors are to erect a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Cithedral, at an expense of £1000. The relitue of his property, real and personal, to be a neverted into funded propery, and employ d in the erection of an institution to be called "Turner's Gift," for the maintenance and support of decayed male artists of English brth. The will, with four codicils, of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., has,

The will of the late Vice-Chancellor Parker has been proved by Archi-The will of the late vice-Charcellor Farker has been proved by Archibald Smith, Esq., one of the executors. The whole of his property, real and personal, he has bequeathed to the frustees under his marriage settlement for the benefit of his relet; the personally was sworn under £10,000. The will, which is in Fis own handwriting, bears date 16t; Nov. 1851, and is very closely written on one sheet of note paper, eccupying the entire four sides, and witnessed by his butler and footman.

The will of the late Mr. Neild, which has lately caused so much excitament, on account of his having left the bulk of his large property to be Majosty, is likely to be disputed, two caveats having been entered on behalf of the next of kin against the proof of the will—it is supposed on the ground of

The will of John Squire, Esq., banker, Pall-mall, was proved under

# DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the destructive effects of the storm of Sunday, the 4th inst., which concentrated its violence over the county of Wordester. We engrave upon the next page four Views of the localities of the devastation, in the district of country watered by the Teme and tributary brooks, from Tenbury to its entry into the Severn. The loss of sheep stock in the vale of Te ne has been a mentable. In one instance a poor labourer, who had twenty sheep feeding on Powick Ham, lost nineteen head, and many other cases have occurred equally distressing. We are glad to hear that efforts are making by subscription for the relief of the more needy sufferers by the flood

Nothing could exceed the miserable appearance of Powick Ham, and the scene altogether along the course of the Tems to the Severn. In the hedges numbers of dead sheep were to be seen caught by their fleeces in the bushes, while the owners were sorrowfully searching among the carcases for their missing property; parties of rustics were busily engaged in rescuing ca tle and horses from the spots amid the waste of waters on which they had happily found refuge during the horors of the

night.

The devastation, was nowhere more fearful than at Bridges Stone Mill, the residence of Mrs. Dandey, who, with her two daugnters and son, and a female attendant, narrowly escaped with their lives. The house, which stands a short distance from the mill, and contiguous to the brook, received the full force of the flood, which stove in the greater partion of the wall on the west side, rushed through the apartments, and shoot improblements and shoot improblements. the wall on the west side, rushed through the apartments, and almost immediately afterwards the wall at the opposite extremity gave way, so that a free passage was made for the water through the dwelling. A couple of huge poles, singularly enough, floated into the apartment on the ground floor, and becoming fixed in transverse positions, they proved a firm support for the chimney stack, which was now the mainstay of the standing portion of the place. Nearly all the furniture was swept away; flag stones were forced up from the kitchen and carried to the meadow adjoining; the garden walls were levelled. The mill, from its position, did not sustain very serious injury, but the weir was carried away, and the bridge totally destroyed.

At the locality shown in the third Illustration (Storridge) the only case of loss of human life took place; here, close to the stree, stood a stone-built house, two stories high, called "The Bower," inhabited by Sarah Draper, a widow, age 1 87, and her son. Both were at home on

a stone-built house, two stories high, called "The Bower," inhabited by Sarah Draper, a widow, age 1 87, and her son. Both were at home on Saturday night, and, according to the man's account, his mother had been reduced to complete helplessness from fright at the storm. Seeing the impending danger from the upper window (for both had retreated upstairs on the first approach of the water), he called to his mother, who was then on her knees praying, to get upon the bed, to which he at last helped her. At this moment the whole building was harled down with a tremendous crash, though faint in comparison with the d n and roar of the waters rushing furiously past. The poor woman was first swept away, by the rap d furiously past. The poor woman was first swept away, by the rap d current, the roof app rently falling upon her. The msn floated 300 yards, and was twice unsuccessful in grasping at the projecting branches of the trees; but just as his strength was becoming exhausted, he was suddenly thrown on dry ground. The stones of the house were scattered over a great space, the whole of the golds being destroyed.

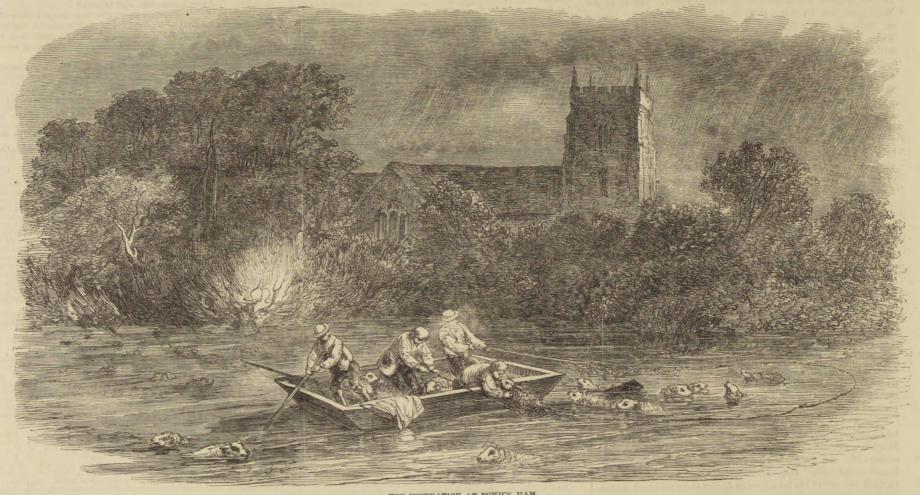
Houses and bridges were swept away; some orchards were totally destroyed, the trees being washed and wrenched out of the earth; great timber trees were laid prostrate, and their huge arms snapped or tord timore trees were led prostrate, and their noge arms snapped of the assunder. The water searching in about the bases of the banks brought huge landslips into the boiling torrent, and it is amazing to observe the distance that large masses of solid brickwork have been carried. Huge fragments of the parapets of the bridge, and masses of the garden walls at Hopton, the beautiful seat of A. S. Fe therstonhaugh, Esq. were removed from their sites dozens of yards.

The stabling outbuildings, Sec. of Hopton have been injuted to a very

were removed from their sites dozens of yards.

The stabling, outbuildings, &c., of Hopton, have been injured to a very serious extent. Receiving the full force of the rushing waters, the high wall on the west side of the mansion was instantly driven in, the flood covering the spacious garden, and rushing on to the house, the lower apartments of which were soon filled to the depth of three or four feet. The vent obtained by these means for the im-

#### WORCESTERSHIRE. INUNDATIONS IN THE



THE INUNDATION AT POWICK HAM.

petuous torrent was however insufficient, and the archway and wall at the north end giving way, the large court-yard in the front, together with the stables, were inundated to the depth of upwards of four feet.

At length the wall on the south side fell with a crash, and the water as a lost several sheep, and had a narrow escape with about thirty fine cattle escaped into the road. One of Mr. Featherstonhaugh's tenants, Mr. James Essex which had to swim for life, but fortunately succeeded in reaching an asylum from the raging waters in a cottager's garden.



RUINS OP BRIDGE'S STONE-MILL.



THE FLOOD AT HOPTON COURT, THE SEAT OF A. S. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, ESQ.



H.M.S. "WINDSOR CASTLE."

The Government, anxious to augment our naval forces, some time since issued instructions to the officers of the Royal Dockyard, Pembroke, to launch this leviathan line-of-battle ship, with screw propeller, 140 guns, with all possible despatch. Accordingly, the utmost exertion was made to complete this vessel by Tuesday, the 14th instant, the day officially fixed for the ceremony of the launching. The interest taken in the matter was very great. On Monday week the admissions to the Royal Dockyard numbered 500: carriage, horse, and foot passengers througed the establishment throughout the day, with great interruption to the public service.

The novelty of the build of the Windsor Castle, having originally been constructed for 120 guns, then cut in two by a remarkable and unheard-of process, and lengthened in midships some 23 feet, and the application of the screw-propeller for the first time to so stupendous a war-vessel, have tended to render her an object of peculiar interest. Her midships lengthening was for the purpose of giving the necessary increase of displacement for the engines, boilers, coals, &c., and that abatfor the accommodation of the screw-propeller. The midship lengthening was performed by cutting the ship asunder at "dead flat," or the midship section, and launching the after half, weighing about 2000 tons, the distance of 23 feet. This was done on the 3d of February last, and occupied about an hour and a half. The breadth and depth of the ship remain unaltered. The dimensions of the ship have been furnished us from authority. They are accurately as follows:—

Length from fore part of the figure head to aft part of taffrail, 278 ft. 6 in.
Ditto between the perpendiculars, 240 ft. 6 in.
Ditto of keel for tonnage, 201 ft. 11 1-3 in.
Extreme breadth, 60 ft.
Breadth for tonnage, 59 ft. 2 in.
Ditto, moulded, 58 ft. 4 in.
Depth in hold, 24 ft. 8 in.
Power of engines, 800 horse. Burthen in tons, 3759 4 94.
Estimated weight of hull, 2732 tons.
Ditto, when fully equipped for sea, 5571.
Number of guns, 140.

The comparative advantages of screw propulsion, as applied to this leviathan vessel, are thus explained in an admirable report by Lieutenant Labrousse, of the French navy:—

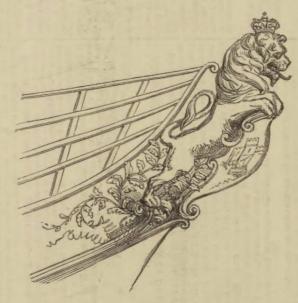


FIGURE-HEAD OF THE " WINDSOE CASTLE."

"The use of the screw as a means of propulsion; is at the distance and a sample as a sample distance of the line become so incontestable, and so striking, even to persons not acquainted with steam navigation, that it seems useless to enumerate them. Let us imagine two ships together, one using the screw, and the other sails—what inequality will there not be between these two ships, one of which will be able to move about the other in all directions, with at least the common velocity of a ship (at the time and with the sails in action), without anything being able to alter her moving power, whilst the other can only move in certain directions by the help of sails, which are wholly exposed to the enemy's shot!"

The use of the screw for propelling vessels was first suggested, if not acted on, in France in 1730. The contrivance was

that of M. Duguet, and its application was to draw vessels up a river against a current. In 1768, M. Pancton advocated the use of the pterophore to move boats instead of the oar. The pterophore being an instrument composed of a circum-volution of a helical blade about a cylinder, the radii in this blade being at right angles to the axis. In 1785, Joseph Bramah patented the screw, "for the purpose of rowing or forcing ships and other vessels in calm weather." This was followed by other patents—by Mr. Millington, in 1794; by Mr. Shorter, in 1800; in 1815, by Trevethick, of Camborne in Cornwall, for a fixed screw propeller to work in a cylinder; and in 1816, by Millington, for a propeller similar to a smoke-jack, to be placed abaft the rudder, and to be worked by a universal joint. In 1832 Mr. Bennet Woodcroft obtained a patent for a "revolving spiral paddle," and Captain Ericson and Mr. Francis Smith patented their mode in 1836. Since that time the progress of the introduction of the mode of screw propulsion has been rapid, and, as an auxillary power, it is now applied in numerous ships where speed is required.

In the Great Exhibition were shown sectional models (on the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot) of the St. Jean d'Acre, Agamemnon, Imperieuse, Arrogant (the first frigate built for auxiliary steam power, constructed in 1844, by the advice of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, then Secretary of the Admiralty), T. ibune, Cruizer, Archer, and Reynard. These vessels are fitted with screw propellers, and so constructed that their engines, &c., do not interfere with their armament; and all that have been tried have proved themselves to be perfect men of-war without the aid of steam-power, and have answered remarkably well when working under steam and sails combined.

The Windsor Castle will be the largest ship affoat in the whole world, and with the addition of her screw propeller, will ferm a floating battery of immense power. Her figure-head, which we have Engraved, is a noble piece of carving, containing upwards of 70 cubic feet of timber. It was brought to Pembroke Dockyard by the Widgeon, which vessel has superseded Prospero, a steam-tng, tender to Saturn guard-ship. H.M steam (reate Smooth has also arrived at Milford, with masts and rigging for the Windsor Castle.

#### THE LAUNCH.

On Tuesday afternoon this noble vessel, built from the designs of R. Ab thell, Esq., master shipwright, the most powerful in armament, and the heaviest connaged ship affort, was launched from one of the building

Ab thell, Esq, master shipwright, the most powerful in armament, and the heaviest tonnaged ship afloat, was launched from one of the building slips of her Mijety's dockyard at Pembroke.

From an early hour on Tuesday morning conveyances of every description commenced swarming into Pater, the little town which surrounds the dockyard, and every description of passage-boat from Carnarthen, Tenby, Haverford-west, Milford, and other places, lent their aid in conveying to the scene some of the thousands who, throughout the day, thronged the neighbourhood of the dockyard.

At three oclock in the afternoon, the gates of the yard were thrown open to the public. Arrangements had been made inside the slip for accommodating the friends of the dockyard officers with seats placed in front and partly around the vessel; all parts of the docks and quays of the adjacent slips, wherever a sight of the launch could be obtained, were crowded with spectators, among whom were many in the picturesque dresses of the neighbouring towns and villages of South Wales.

At a few minutes past five the Windsor Castle, having been named in the u ual manner by Lady Pasley, the wife of the Superintendent of the Dockyard, the detaining dog-shore was knocked away, and the mighty man-of-war began to descend to the water; the enthusiasm of the assembled multitude at this time was indescribable, and the course of the vessel towards the water was slower than we remember to have seen it on similar occasions, adding greatly to the interest of the scene.

When the vessel reached the end of the slip, and was fairly affont, she lingered before the mouth of her late abode, giving every person within accessible to the vessel reached the end of the slip, and was fairly affont, she lingered before the mouth of her late abode, giving every person within lingered before the mouth of her late abode, giving every person within an excellent bow view of her tre mendous proportions.

In the harbour, in front of the ship, lay her Majesty's ships Simcom,

Inflexible, and Desperate: the Saturn line-of-battle ship; and numerous yachts and smaller boats, gaily dressed with colours.

The Windsor Castle will be coppered in the course of a few days.

# ARRIVAL OF THE SWEDISH YACHT "SVERIGE" AT

(From our own Correspondent.)

Some mouths ago an intimation was made to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron that this swedish schooner yacht might be expected to visit these waters during the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta; and, consequently, the noble Commodore, the Earl of Wilton, and the members of the squadron caused the match

Squadron that this wedish schooner yacht might be expected to visit, these waters during the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta; and, consequently, the noble Commodore, the Earl of Wiston, and the members of the squadron caused the match for the Royal Yacht Squadron Cnp, which, it had been originally fixed, should be salled for only by yachts of the squadron, to be open to all foreign yachts. This alteration, in the event of the Sedish yacht arriving in time, would have afforded her the opportunity of testing her sailing qualities in a mparison with those of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The yacht, it appeas, could not be got ready in time to take advantage of the compliment, owing, as we learn, to the delay and difficulty in obtaining appropriate spare.

On Saturday aftermoon last, however, the yacht arrived at the rendezvous at Coves, after a splendid passage of four days, from Gottenburg, during which a speed of 12½ knots per hour was attained. At her departure it was intended to have kept company with a fas sailing brig, in order to test her sailing qualities, but the superior speed of the yacht obliged the commander to part company. In general appearance the hull much resembles the celebrated America, but we think site is handsomer about the stern, and more after the model of our own yachts. She has some very elegant glided scroil-work for the arch-board, beneath which is the Royal Swedish and Norwegian arms. There is also scroil-work on her quarters, instead of quarter glidres or badges. She has conside able spring forward, which gives her bows a lofty appearance, and they are more flaring and i-lightened than those of the America. She has a raking stem, which is sure omitted with a snield; and branching therefrom, on either side, in the pace of trail boards, are glided scroils, which improve her appearance. She is rigard as a fore-and-alt schooner; her lower masts and topmasts are in one, or rather scarfed, and the hoops, consequently, are unsightly. We learned that her spara were only temporary from the disappoin

# THE BRAEMAR GATHERING.

This event came off on Thursday and Friday se'nnigh', and was honoured, as on former occasions, by the presence of the Sovereign.

The gathering took place, as has been the case for several years back, in the

Castle-park.

The class mustered early in the morning—the Fife men at Corriemulzie, and the Invercauld men at Mar Castle; the latter were the most numerous body. They carried two handsome white silk baliners, emblazined with the invercauld arms. The Fife retainers carried three silk baliners, two with the Fife and one with the Errol arms. Both parties were handsomely attred in drisses of the Duff and invercauld tartar respectively, with black velvet coats; and their applearance was orderly an imposing.

The class marched about one o'clock into Castleton, and soon after proceeded to the Catte, where, in the meantime, a very respectable company had assembled.

to the Calle, water, in the intentione, a very respectative company assembled.

The games, which consisted mainly of the usual feats of strength, commenced immediately after two o'cleck, and at three the Roya party drove in sight, and were greated with a cordial parst of cheering. The Royal party consisted of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal children, the Ducness of Kent; and accompanying them we eithe Earl of Malmesbury, the Countess of Desart and Miss Saymour (as Ladies in Waiting), the Princess Honenlohe, &c. Her Majesty was attited in a Victoria Isrlan dress, and black velvet polks trimmed with deep lace; she wore a satin scarf of Royal Stuart tartan, and a plain black six drawn bonnet. Prince albert wore a full Highland costume of Royal Stuart tartan. The Royal children were also dressed in tartan. Her Majesty and suite sation the terrace on two sofas of Farquinarson tartan, under which was apread a carget of the same pattern. Seats of crimson and other cloths were provided for the other victors.

for the other vicitors.

Her M jesty zi jayed the scene, particularly the dancing, much for about two hours, and left about five o'clock, returning to Balmoral, which was reacted ten

CASTS OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE. CASTS OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS FOR THE NEW ORISING TALACTATAKE: PARTY paper) communicates the following intelligence on this subject:—Several journals have stated and workmen are at present employed in
taking a case of the great Sphinx in the Egyptian Museum at the Louvre, for the
purross of having it reproduced in teroza, and placed at the tour corrers of the
purross of having it reproduced in teroza, and placed at the tour corrers of the
prot des Arts. There is an error in that statement. Casts are at tresent being
taken, not only of the great Sphinx, but also of a certain number of the fines
taken, not only of the great Sphinx, but also of a certain number of the fines statics, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and French; the whole being destined to form part of a great exhibition to be formed in the New Crystal Palace near London. Last year the French Government made an application to the administration of the British Museum for leare to have casts taken of some Greek monuments there, which would have been useful to French artists. The board at once refued. This year the administration accords the application made to it by the founders of the Cristal Palace. The English will now soon be enabled to admire the casts of the finest pieces of sculpture in the French museum."

DEATH OF MISS LAURA ADDISON—Miss Laura Addison, the circus, who arrived a few months since in New York, the suddenly on the norning of the 2d inst., on board the steamer Oregon, on her passage from the appropriate that city. The deceased had been to Niagara Falls for the benefit of her calls.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF TEA.—The official returns just issued show that in the month ending the 5th of August, 1850, the quantry of tea entried for home contraption was 4,376 249 lb.; in the life period of 1851, 4,730,126 lb.; and in the montrended the 5th ult., 4,914,700 lb.

A SERIOUS AND DANGEROUS MANUFACTORY OF FORGED PASS A SERIOUS AND PARKETON MARKETON AND PROBLEM 1 AND PARKETON PORTS has been detected by the police of Prussia. An individual who took up his residence at a German scapor (not mentioned) had established a regular office for i suing false paper; at the cheapest price—and this with great skill and success. When arrested, he had upwards of thirty false official scals in an anoesse, and his imitation of the signatures of police and diplomatic agents are and to have been persect.

H P GAMBLING .- The Central Office of Inland Revenue in Broadhaving accertained that it is the intention of private parties again to as the amount of duty before it reaches the office, intend to take such steps prevent a repetition of how gambling, which was carried on to a great

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The two screw steam-frigates, Dauntless, Captain Halsted, and Highlyer, Captain Matson, ordered to be ready for sea at Spithead, on Wednesday, will proceed at once to Jamaica, there to await the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies.

THE ROYAL YACHT PROMOTIONS.—The annual promotions officers of the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, have been officially made, and nelude the Hon. Frederick Curzon, tuird son of Erri Howe, to the rank of commander; Viscount Gifford, eldest son of Erri Clanwillism; and Lord Gibert N. Grosvenor, second surviving son of the Marquis of Westminster, to the rank

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD F. FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H.—Lieutenant-General Lord F. Fitzclarence, G.C.H., the newly appointed Commander-inchief at Bombay, received a very hand-ome piece of silver candelabra from the inhabitants of Portsmouth on Monday afternoon, as a testimonial of their esteem for his conduct during his command of the garrison and district. The presentation took place at the Porthand flotel, Southsea, by the Mayor, B. Bramble, E.q., in the presence of a large number of subscribers and other friends of his Lordship. The following inscription was on the base of the piece: "Presented to Leutenant General Lord Froderick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., in the mayoraity of B. Bramble, E.q., by inhabitants of the borough of Portsmouth and vicinity, in grateful remembrance of the many local improvements effected by him during a five years' residence in this garrison as lieutenant-governor, and commander of the south western district; for his uniform support of the civil authority, and his urbanity and unostentatious charity." His Lordship duly thanked the mayor and subscribers for this mark of esteem; and at half-past four o'clock a drawing of a column being erected on Southsea Common in remembrance of his Lordship's connexion with the borough was also presented by the Mayor, who delivered an appropriate address on the occasion. His Lordship again returned thanks in a speech indicative of deep feeling.

Launch of A Fiffy-Gun Steam-Frigate.—On Wednesday the

Launch of a Fifty-gun Steam-frigate.—On Wednesday the Imperieuse, commenced November 23, 1850, was launched at Woodweit, in the presence of Lord Adolphus fitteliarence and other naval officers, and named by Lady Walker. The following are the dimensions of the Imperieuse, which has the figure-head of an arrogant women:—Length from the fore part of the figure-head of the affiside of taffrail, 245 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 212 feet; length on the upper ceck, 215 feet 7½ inches; length of the keel for tonnage, 180 feet 7½ inches; breadth extreme, 50 feet 0½ inch, breadth for tonnage, 45 feet 6½ inches; breadth moulded, 48 feet 8½ inches; depth in hold, 16 feet 8½ inches Burther in tons, of measurement, 1.662 80; burthen in tons of the engineroom, 542 73; resister tonnage, 1,120 67. The Imperieuse was towed to Woolwich, to be fitted with her acrew-propeller engines of 350-horse power, by John Penn and Son.

THE ARSKNAL VOI UNTEERS .- It is strongly rumoured that the men emp oyed in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, comewhere about 1500, will be en rolled into a corps, to be called the Royal Arsenal Vounteers Corps, and to dill the similar to the Do. kyard Brigade—an hour of an evening after the work ing hours, and the same rate of pay.

LAUNCH OF A SPANISH WAR STRAMER FOR THE DEFENCE OF CUBA—On Saturday merning last a splendid steam-ship, built by order of the Spanish Government, and intended for the detence of Cuoa, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. John Thompson, of Rotherhithe, in the presence of a large number of apectators. The vessel received the name of Et Princero. In six weeks she will be ready fer sea.

CONDEMNED STORES .- The Master-General and Board of Ordnance, having made an official tour of inspection round the Channel blands to see the efficiency of the consensor of the coast, have condemned nearly 100 guns as unfit for Government service, and ordered them to be sent by the Queen, il. hter, to the Royal Arsanal as condemned stores, and to be replaced by new ones.

TROOPS IN THE COLONIES .- The amount of her Majesty's regular troops employed in the Colonies in 1847-8 was 1655 officers and 39 591 not-commissioned officers and mea. The cost for pay was £1,404.854. In 1848-9 the amount was 1712 officers and 39,400 non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for pay was £1,509,705; while in 1849-50 the amount was 1675 officers and 38,752 non-commissioned officers and men; and the cost of p-y was £1,329,556

CLARKSON'S LIFE-BOAT .-- A trial of Clarkson's life-boat took place at Dover, on luescay last, before Captain Hall, R.N., and Montague Gore, Esq., which, as far as it went, proved must satisfactory. The boat was torown from the per into the sea, bottom upwards, and immediately righted itself, at the raune time delivering itself of water; and in every subsequent trial proved its etti iency.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF KEPPEL'S ACTION.-Mr. D. DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF KEPPLES ACTION.—AIT to the last survivor of Keppel's action. He was also at the celeurated relief Gioraltar, at the taking of St. Eustasia and other West lada is adds in the Monarch, which led the van in Redney's action; in the skrunsin with the French fleet off Plymouth, and in the Royal George, on the 29th May and 1st June—for the two latter of which he had the medal with two bars.

THE KEYHAM DOCKS.-These works are proceeding towards com pletion very steadily. The lock cash has been completed since Aulust, 1851, and is capable of receiving vessels at any time. It has been announced that the doe swers to be formally opened curing the present autumn, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, but no day has yet been fixed upon for the ceremonal.

POWDER MAGAZINE AT STONEHOUSE.—Some considerable anxiety has been occasioned among the inhabitants of Stonehouse of rate, on modified that a building, the erecting of which has just been completed on land acjuning the Marine Barracks, is to be used as, and is built for, a powder magazine. A memorial is in course of signature on the subject, and it will be gresented in the proper quarter in a few days.

MILITIA.-The enrolment of volunteers for the new militia force appears, on the whole, to proceed satisfactor-ly, and, except in some few districts, there are lift e appears, some sentertained that a resort to the ballot wall be necessity. In Manchester and its neighbourhood the number of volunteers has as yet tallen very short of that which is required.

The Queen has appointed Arthur Kennedy, Esq., now Governor of her Majesty's Settlement in the river Gamb a, Captain-Genetal and Governor-In-Chiefin and over the colony of Sierra Leone a.d ats depend ness. He Aljesty has also appointed Major Lines Smith O'Connor to be dovernor and Commun-quer-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's Settlements in the river Gambia and

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—We are authorised to state, for the information of the public, that two ships of war have been sent by the Pordvian Go-vernment to defend the is and of Lobos Africa, and that a small military force vernment to defend the island of Lobos Athera, and that a small military lorce has likewise been permanently stationed there. The whole of the Ferritain Islands have been ormally an excet to the adjalent provinces of the manishing, and piaced under the control of the respective authorities, the Lobos Islands being helded in the number; and the vessels under contract which the Ferrivan Government are now allowed to load a mano at those islands, for which purpose one vessel has been already despate, and a those islands, for which purpose one vessel has been already despate, and by a hill 213 of the new laws of commerce it is provided that we see which anchor in the rootsteats of the islands belonging the Republic shall be confiscated; and it, in addition, grand is found on boar, the masters and drew's all the delivered over to the ordinary into a as, and shall be tied as guilty of robbery, which has will doubt estable into a set in the event of the capture of any vesse loading, mano at Loods Athers.

Advices Figure Tabutty is the Parific Chem. to the middle of Manish.

ADVICES FROM TAHITI, in the Pacific Ocean, to the middle of May, ADVICES FROM FAMILY, in the Facine Ocean, to the middle of May, state that the English P observed Ministers had been if reladen to p each nutrithey had formally acknowledged the French Protectorate Government as their head, and promised to submit themselves to its control. The Roy. Mr. Calsholm, employed by the London Missionary Society, had been prombined from preaching out of a certain district under pain of arrest and banishment. No native was allowed to preach without first obtaining the sanction of the Government. vernment.

Aukiferous Earth is said to have been found in some boxes of Hotart Town (Va. Demen's Land) pour oes which were landed lately at San Francisco, in Callionia; two ounces of "dust" were wushed out from the

CIVILISATION OF THE FAR WAST .- A little girl, named Caroline Ferris, at Whitto kville, Westenester county, New York, when returning from school, was beset by a couple of boys, one of whom, named McNeil, aged about tweive years, knocked her down, filled her mouth and eyes with dust, and concluded his bruial treatment by twisting a dead snake about her neck. She succeeded in reaching home, but died soon after. A coroner's jury remarred a vertice that the chief wame to her death by the injuries inflicted by the boys, and the fright produced by twisting the serpent about her.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY .- The Constantinople journals state that EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.—The Constantinopic journals state that five sharp an cks of an earthquake took place on the 25th ult. at Ramazan, and in the adjacent villages. They commenced a little telore sunset, and each lasted about sixteen s-conds. In the town several houses and buildings were thrown down, and agreat number were damped. Three women were killed, and seven men were injured. In the villages near, the damage done amongst houses and buildings was still greater, and seventeen persons were killed and shirtwark func.

THE FRENCH GENERAL YUSUF arrived ten days ago at the city of A'glers, from Bidah, in the interior of Aigeria, in an elegant carriage drawn by two drome aries. These animals had a few days before made a journey from Midah to Boghar, of 280 kilomètres (earry 180 miles English) in twenty-four hours. The General drove them from Bildah at the rate of about exteen four nours. The General drove them from Bload at the rate of about ten miles) the hour, although they were not woll accustomed to drawing, and the harness was inconvenient to them. They are very docide it is believed that in the course of a short time it will be possible so to train droppedaries as to make them of great utility to the televisity, and to send expeditions into the desert.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The chancel of Stradishall Church having been very much out of repair, Lady Harland, with her usual hocrality, has restored it at her own expense.

The Bishop of Limerick and the Dean of Limerick have subscribed £20 each to repair the cathedral in that city.

The Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Dr. Vidal, delivered his last discourse at Bow Church on Sunday last, preparatory to departure for his new mission. His Grace, with his accustomed liberalty, advocated the cause of the United Kingdom Benevolent Fund, and the result was a handsome contribution at the close of the discourse.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Warne ord has recently transferred It is stated that the Kev. Dr. Warne out his freeding state, and Joseph Sewell, Esq., with directions for the income of such tund to be appropriated for the purposes of "The Society for promoting the Employment of additional Curates in populous Places," preference at all times being given to applications of incumbents (cateris paribus) who shall be resident within that part only of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which heretofore comprised the diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., F.S.A., vicar of North Walsham, Noricik, and ch p sin to the Lord Bushop of Norwich, has been c llated to the place and dignity of an Honorary Canon in the cathedral church of Norwich, with a stall an exed. Patron, the Bushop of Norwich.

With a stall an exed. Pairon, the Bishop of Norwich.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—Lanonry: The Rev. J. H. Pinder, to Wells Cathedral Honorary Canonry: The Rev. R. Eden, to the Cathedral Cauren of Norwich. Chancellorship: The Rev. R. Eden, to the Cathedral Honorary Canonry: The Rev. R. Eden, to the Cathedral Cauren of Norwich. Chancellorship: The Rev. R. V. Irevor, rector of Llanbealan, to be Chancellor of the ducese of Bangor. Rectories: The Rev. R. Mann, to Long Whatton, Leicestershire; the Rev. T. Clarsson, to Chillendon, Ken: the Rev. D. Wisstowe, to All Saints', Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, the Rev. T. P. Piatien, to Chellesworth, Suffolk; the Rev. F. Coltis, to Kingsworthy, Hants. Vica agrs: The Rev. Mr. Cleather to Aidbourne, Weit; the Rev. E. P. Cooper, to Daloy Paira. Leiscisferher. The Rev. W. Harvy, M.A., to Waithney, Sussex. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Arnold, M.A., F.R.A.S., has been elected chaplain at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

Tentinonials.—The following elegytymen have recently received.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received estimonials or esteem and regard: -line Kev. Richard Stephens, vicar of selgrave com Bretail, from a few parishioners, the Kev. W. Y. Nutt, on regoing the curacy of Burrow, from the inhabitants; the Rev. S. C. Mason, senior interest of Shardows. s going the curacy of Barrow, from the inhabitant; the Rev. S. C. Mason, senior curate of Sherborne, from the teachers and criddren of the Sunday school; the Rev. J. Lakes, minister of St. James's, St. P. ter's Post, Guern ey, from the congregation; the Rev. K. T. Putteney, from the parishioners of Netherbury: the Rev. Samuel Sandberg, from the parishioners of Knettingley; the Rev. Thompsoo, incumbent of St. Gles, Durham, from the P h ce Albert Lodge of Odd Fellows in that city; the Rev. John Wilsin, curate of Swaffoam Burbeck, from the inhabitants, on his promotion; the Rev. W. C. L. Aspinal, from the parishioners of O.doury. Byrm ngham, on his promotion; the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, from his congregation, the Rev. W. G. Tucker, from the congregation of the church of St. Mary, Tullamore, in the diocese of Toronto.

VISIT OF ANOTHER AMERICAN BISHOP .- The Right Rev. Dr. Whitingham, Bishop of Maryland, has arrived in England, and has joined the Bishops of Western New York and Mic. igan at Leeds.

GAWSWORTH CHURCH.—In order to assist in raising the funds necessary for the repair of G.wsworth Church, the Earl of Harrington last week threw open the gardens of Elvasion Caute to the public by the sale of tickets, an expedient which realsed £1478s. In the atternoon the noble Earl entertained at dinner 150 of his Gawsworth tenantry.

NEW CHURCH AT MOUNT PELLON, HALIFAX .- A church, in the decorated siyle or architecture, is to be immediately stretched by voluntary subscription in the village of Mount Pel on, near Halitax. Mrs. Lancashire and Mrs. Brooke, of Biras Hali, have hibetally presented an eligible site and £400 towards this object. Most of the principal church lambles in and about Halifax are to be found in the dist of contributors.

NORTH WALES THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION .- A movement is in contempt tion by the clerky of the Estab ished Church in the principality, which has for its object the establishment of a Theological College or Institution in North Wales. The want of such a college to sent forth young men duly qualitied for the Welsh ministry has long been felt, and never more than at the

SALE OF THE OLD FREE CHURCH AT INVERNESS .- It is stated that the purchase of this building has been at our conjected by Ronal yn Cumming, Esq., the African traveller. It is, we believe, intended to be converted into a museum or depository for the curiosites, &c., collected by art. Cumming in the course of his eacursion through the African deserts and wilds of Caffrana. The price agreed upon is said to be £300.

# NATIONAL ECUCATION.—INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

Circulars have been issued by the Committee of Privy Council for Education to the inspectors of National Schools, directing them to aid, by every mesns in their power, the system propose i by the Department of Practical Art for causing elementary drawing to become a part of national education. It is intended to teach the very simplest elements of drawing in all schools willing to bear a small proportion of the necessary expense, and then to aimit the qualited scholars to study in a central drawing-school in every town. The importance of the new scheme thus set on foot will be fully appreciated, when it is remembered that, until the public ignorance in such matters is removed, no extensive or successful effort can be made to raise the standard of taste in design among our manufacturers.

some sime past had numerous applications made to it to establish elementary drawing sensors throughout the country, the department has had the following questions appertaining to the resulter prepared and recently is use :—

To enable the Boa d of Trade to consider, with reference to claims from other

To enable the Boa d of Trade to consider, with rescence to claims from other places, the application dated the ——day of ——, from ——, for assistance in forming an elementry drawing action, it is necessary that replies to the tollowing loquirles be returned to the secretary of this department.—

1. What public schools for either sex alreaby exist in —— which make any charge whatever for instruction? [Underline those schools where drawing of any kind is taught ]

2. State the name of every school in —— the managers of which would be willing to accept the advantage of instruction from a drawing master appointed by the Board of Trade, who smold give in that school an hoof's lesson publicly, at least once a week, to all the scholars; for which instruction those managers would be willing to pay to such master a sum of at least £5 a year.

3. Are the commutee of management of the proposed drawing school of opinion that they would be able to form a class for teaching drawing to students occupying a higher position in a scienty than arruzans, and who would pay at least one shilling a week?

4. Are the committee of management of opinion that the would be able to obtain subscribers, sy or £1 and upwards a year, who might have the privilege

4. Are the committee of management of opinion that the would be able to obtain subscribers, sy of £1 and upwards a year, who might have the privilege of presenting sudents to the proposed school, to pay a lower fee than 6d. a week for the artizan class, s.d. a lower fee than 1s. for the general class?

5. Would the committee of management after duly encouraging the teaching of the simplest elements of drawing in the local public schools, be willing that every student under slaten years of age, before admittance to the proposed drawing-school, should be required to posses the ability to craw the letters A O S in fair out ine, of the height of twelve inches?

Maritorough House, Pall-mall, London, 1852. W. R. Deverell, Secretary.

NEW GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.—The Committee of Counciron Ed (cation have appointed the following gentiemen to be her Majosty's Inspectors of Schools:—The Rev. R. F. Mercont, M.A., rector of East Chalborou, h, Somerast, and vicar of Halstock Dorset; the Rev. Robert Leni Kee, M.A., incumbent of St. Margaret's, Yaiding, Kent; the Rev. John G. C. Fassell, B.A. Incumbent of Chantrey, near Frome; the Rev. William Birley, M.A., incumbent of Chorley, near Manchester; and the Rev. Thomas Wikinson, M.A., vicar of Stanwix, Cumberland:

SUBTERRANEAN LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDOW AND DOVER, IN CONFEXION WITH THE SUBMASINE CABLE—In a few weeks will be completed a second line of electric communication, in commexion with the Continental telegraph, between Dover and the metropolis. It has been promoted by the European Telegraph Company, and one of its peculiar nove ties is that it is being laid down along the old coach road, through Doption, Greenwich, Shooters-till, Durfford, Gravesend, Strood, Rochester, Ch. thean, Sitting-bourne, Faversham. Canterbury, Eds., t. Dover Some 200 or 200 workmen are now actively employed day and might on the works. The copper whice, six in number, are encased to guits percent, and being coposited in a kind of trough, constructed of kvanised timber, it is laid in a trench dig in the road, a foot and a half from the surface. Test boxes, by which the wires are proved, are creeted every mile. A mile and a half is completed every cay. According to present arrangements, the six wires will be an apportioned—two to Paris, two to Binssels, and two for the M-differencean route. The telegraph is completed as far as Chathem from Cornhill. SUBTERRANEAN LINE OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONam from Cornhill.

NEW PALACE AT BALMORAL.-It has been determined to build a New Palacis At Balmonals—It has between the river and to new pasce for the Queen at Balmoral, on the site between the river and to present castle, from ing the south, and is estimated to cost from £80,000 £100,000. The architecture will be medern, and wall combine the ornamental with useful. A new bridge is to be thrown across the Dee; and the public of the useful. road provided along the south bank of the fuer. The bid prince is to be one tirely removed. The new palace is already much but.

# EPITOME OF NEWS-FORLIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King and Queen of Sweden and Norway arrived at Basle on the I de Ring and Queen of the Article, Schaffhausen, Interacken, Luceri and Berne. Their Majesties received at Basic a visit from the Grand Duch Sechanic of Baden. Their Majesties left on the 4th inst for Mannhar whence they are to proceed to yisit King Lonis of Bavaria at Withelmshös.

Mr. G. C. Glyn, who has been, since 1846, chairman of the board of directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, has resigned that office, in consequence of recent delicacy of health. He, however, has consented to act until his successor is appointed.

There were 10,205,787 eggs imported into this country in the month

Among the passengers who embarked at Portsmouth last week, on board the Deconshire Indiaman, for conveyance to Calcutta, were Father Mathew, the noted teetotaller, and five other Roman Catholic prices. Their business in India is, it is reported, the foundation of a Romish see at Hyderabad

Monday was the eve of the Jewish New Year 5613, which was kept strictly for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Two persons who had been residing at Cross-y-Ceilog, South Wales, were lately poisoned by cating some funct of a highly deleterious character, which were mixed with mushrooms they had cressed for their supper.

The Scottish papers mention the recovery of Mr. Macaulay from his recent the speak hopefully of his being able to meet the electors of Edinburgh at no distant day.

The official statistics of the French departments prove that the average duration of human life is from any to eight years longer in the districts which are the most advanced in respect to education. In the like manner the inhaditants are most healthy in those departments where agriculture is most improved, manufactures most extended, and commerce most active.

The very large quantity of 1100 tons weight of copper ore has been brought by a vessel from Adelaide, Australia, consigned to order.

On Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a boat containing four men in the employ respectively of Mr. Freeman and Mr. Tiddeman, whirth gers, of Earl-street, Blacktriars, was capsized opposite Limehouse, and three of them were unfortunately drowned.

Some of the Madrid journals have for some time past been demanding the suppression of bud-fights. In opposition to them, a petition, graying the Queen to establish a school of tauromachia, has been signed by several thousand persons, and presented to her Majesty by the Duke de Veraguas.

The Danish war-steamer Mercuré is at present in Sunderland Dock, taking in wars-roce from Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead, for the submarine telegraph to connect Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark.

It is understood that Mr. Page, the Government architect, contemplates the employment of electricity in lighting up the suspension bridge now in progress at Che sea-four elegant towers intended to receive the lamps appearing in the design.

The Order of the Black Eagle has been presented by the King of Pru-sia to the Duke of Cambridge.

A vessel just arrived from Galway has brought an entire cargo of marble, amounting to 160 tons weight, the produce of that part of the sister island; and another vessel arrived in the river on the same day from Arklow, brought 100 tons weight of pyrites, the produce of that district of Ireland.

A field of corn of seven acres was last week cut at Daisy Knoll Farm, near Middle burgs, belonging to Mr. Isaac Sharp, which yielded the large crop of 100-tooks an acre.

There were between two and three hundred whales captured at Lerwick, in Sectand, last week, and the blubber sold at an average of thirteen

The two last West India mail steamers have brought to England a lorge quantity of copper ore from the m nes recently discovered in James

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 609,480 lbs.

The Cork Exhibition was brought to a close on Saturday last with a grand musical testival and pr menade.

On Moudey, a man named Pitman, aged 60, while conducting a water cart a one the High-etreet, Stoke Newington, was thrown from his seat upon his Lead and killed on the spot.

A duel, with pistols, took place a few days ago in the Bois de Vincennes near Paris, between two sub-officers, named Louber and Ader. Loubet e eved his adversary's ball in the region of the heart, and died instantaneous y. Ader has been arrested.

A great scarcity of silver is felt in most parts of the country, and in cousigu nee of the same taken by emigrants, the demands on the part of some of the banks in the north have been larger than could be met by the supplies

Teignmouth, one of the ports on the line of the South Devon Railway, has been constituted by the Comm's ioners of the Customs an "independent port," with the same bonding privileges usually allowed to ports of corresponding amount of trade.

The Dudley Gallery of Pictures and Sculpture, containing the celebrated statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Power, also a Venus by Canova, is still open to the public (ree), at the Egyptian Hal. Piccadilly, without orders or cards, every day but Mondeys. Visitors are only required to write their names in a book kept for that purpose.

The opening of the Liverpool exhibition of model paintings and sen plure took place on Tuesday.

Mr. David Rees of Cemenrig, in Wales, was on Saturday evening last struck wast by lightning, while standing with his grands m, a boy about the expers o d, at his own door during the prevalence of an awful thurd, atom. The child, who was also struck to the earth by the electric fluid, has thuse perfectly recovered.

The last advices from Central America state that the expedition of Fores against the State of Equador was entirely broken up, the Chillan part of his foces having deserted, with the resuler Resaurador. Some reports state that it was I kely he would be taken prisoner; others again say that he will endeavour to renew his attempt

On Tuesday morning Mr. William Milhard, formerly in the army, and lately residing at 45. James-street, Manchester equare, was found dead in bea by his ervant, upon her going to call him. He retired to bed at eight o'clock the previous night in his usual good health.

On Monday morning Mrs. Hope Pritchard was found insensible in her spartments, 6. Northumoerland-street, New-road, and expired before medical aid could arrive.

A dispatch was forwarded by electric telegraph from Vienna, at halfpast two o'clock P M on Monday, and arrived in London at half-past ave o'clock on the same day—from V.enna to London in three hours!

There is living at Waterford an old lady in her 112th year. She recently received extreme unction, but unexpectedly rellied at a n, and recovered her u usi health. Last year she went to London to see the Great Exhibition.

Mr. Cort Henry Marquard, late superintendent of the K division of police, while under medical treatment, swa-lowed by mistake on Sunday a wine-glass full of an embrocation instead of his medicine, and died in a few hours

Mr. Lowe, the new member for the borough of Kidderminster, was entertained evening last.

A few nights ago a young female was discovered under the dark reles of the Anelphi, in the last stage of thoses and destitution. She was rountly conveyed to St. Martin's Workhouse, where she soon afterwards extred.

On Thursday morning a fire occurred at the Holborn Casino stores, which destroyed a large amount of property that was not insured.

Sheridan Knowles, the well-known dramatic author, was some time ato baptised by immersion by the Rev. Dr. Innes, of Edmburgh, and has since connected himself with the Baptist church in Bloomsbury.

On Wednesday evening, as George Barnwall, aged fifty, was painting the third floor windows at 3. Montague-street, Montague-square, he fell into the arreet, the height of thirty leat, fracturing his skull, and severely injuring his spine. There is not the faintest hope of his recovery.

Mary Rasbury, aged thirty-five years, who resided at No. 9, Ship-court, Horseforry-load. Westmuster, was burned to death on Wedne day morn-ng, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire from a lighted cand's with shich she came in contact, while lighting her pipe, and in a state of lactrixion.

Mr. Thompson, the Comedian, who had been one of the regular corps at the Manchester Images knyal, sin a the opening night of the new condex, dud so idenly from disca a of the heart.

As some workmen were making excavations in Bath last Satur-As some workmen were making excavations in Data less Saturday, they discovered several measure stone coffins of extreme aut quity, containing rare coins, and bones, in some nearly the whole ake doth. The work-many in their tagerness to discover many coins, unarranately bytes the coffins, but one or two atill remain at some depth below the surface.

#### CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

F.R. of Glargow, G.D. AN ANGRY SUBSCRIRER, and others, complein that Mr. Denom's last problem. "Rice too many or his former compositions," is insecurate. Thus remark that Mate cannot per bly be effected in four move if Black pay for his first move K.K. to Q. 4th or even it, after playing the move Mr. Do recommends of 1 Q.K. takes K., black Lase the Q. Pawn with his Kt.

GAM or even if, after p sping the move of next play the his first mayor K Kt to take the Q Pawn with his Kt.

Stevens - You have not cover at the deficulty we polated out. Black plays 2 Q to E sq. 3 Q to K B 4th and where a the M tat?

3 Q to K B 4th and where a the M tat?

B 1 Decrease a support of the play and Paul Loquin's Problem that: White: K at K B 4 h Q at Q B 24 and K at Q B 4th. Black: K at Q 5 h; and in a Mate in two moves for B 5 me as a subject of the problem of Power and the plays 2 Q to E sq. B 4 h Q at Q B 24 and K at Q B 4th. Black: K at Q 5 h; and in a Mate in two moves for B 8 me as a second of No. 4 ff who in many and fastications than the author's own E B 8 me as a second of No. 4 ff which may be produced for a few shirtings on the limited of the most valuable. The settlem of 150 may be produced for a few shirtings on the limited.

B W E - 12 we so published in the July and more of the Chess Players Chronicle.

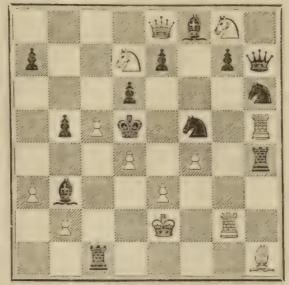
B W K HULL—The game was 1 be at anim dead from the work of the W is the settlem of the Chess Players Chronicle.

B W K HULL—The game was 1 be at mind and from the order of the Chess Association as 100 as 100 km of W is M is the M is the

# PROBLEM No. 451.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, United States.

BLACK.



#### WHITE.

#### Whi'e to play, and mate in five moves.

#### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following admirable little game was lately played between Mr. Buckle, an amateur of the first rank among European players, and Mr. Shulder, a rising celebrity from Germany.

#### (Giuoco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) · WHITE (Mr. S)	BLACK (Mr. B.) "WRITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th	17. P to K B 4.h P takes P
2 Kt to K B 3d Kt to Q B 31	18 R takes P Q to her 2d
3 B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th	19. Kt to K R 5th (e) Q Kt to K Kt sq
4. Kt to Q B 31 (a) Kt to K B 31	20. K Kt to K Kt 6th R to K R 2d
5. P to Q 3d P to Q 31	21. P to Q R 5th B to Q B 2d
6. Castles P to K R 31	22. PloQB 31 Plake P
7. Kt to K 2d , Kt to Q R 4th (b)	23 B takes P P to K 4th
8. B to Q Kt 31 P to Q Kt 4th	24. R to K B 5th (f) Q R to Q Kt sq
9. Kt to K Kt 3d B to Q Kt 3d	25. Q to K Kt 4 h (g) Q to K 3d (h)
10. K to R sq . P to Q B 4 h	26. Kt takes Kr (ch) Kt takes Kt (i)
Ha B to Q 2d . Kt to O'B 3d	" Il take " P(k) Q takes R (l)
12. P to Q K 4th P to Q K 5ti 2	1 a Q K at SQ (m) Kt takes K P
13 B to Q B 4'h (c) Kt to K 23	
14. Kt to K R 4th B to K Kt 5th (d)	
15. P to K B 34 B to K 34	31 B tukes Q
16. B taxes B P takes B	And White ultimately lost the game.

(a) The present variation in the "Gince Plane" opening has not received much a tention at the bands of the a surface. It may be adopted, we believe, in performancy; and now that the bands of the a surface from the unsult move of 4. Pto Q B 3d have ten analyst discounties, but no present proper of taking the adverse King's Blabo, this move is unsolved to the part of the present purpose of taking the adverse King's Blabo, this move is unsolved to his placing the Kin such a price.

(c) We do not see that Mr huckle derives any more advantage from the Blabo being posted here than from his standing a. Q P 3d; and if not this number considered "a lost time." If we mistake not, he mg at have played the Ki to K B 4th a once. For suppose:—

BIACK
WHITE.

13 Kt to K R 4th
Kt takes K P (if)

14 B takes K B P (ch)
K takes B

(lf he play the Klog 25 B eq or K 24 Black may check with his Kt at K Kt 6th, &c)

15 Q to K B 5th (ch)
K to K eq. best)

16 P takes Kt

And Biack has much the savantage

And Black has much the auvantage

(d) (put bone?

(e) Threatening, the young player may be teld, to take the Kt with his Rook for nothing; since, if White copture his Rook in resule, he would lose his Queen.

(f) The game now increases in anima ion move by more until it attains a climax of remarkable stores and beauty

(g) The smore can evidently be made with impurity.

(h) Running into the liou's mouth! He should remark have played his Q to K D 2d, we

ie. If he had aken with the K Kt Pawn, Black would have captured the K's Pawn with cot even at I more edvantageously.

cole even at 1 more advanageously. Vary well co ceived.

This was a statisferer. He should have taken the Queen with his Ki, althou, h, even at care. Black would have had the better garm?

A mast rly comp de repos, almost comp like g white to immolate himse f. After this, ame is hopeauss.

# CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Staunton gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to the Rev. J. Donaldson (" Delta").

# (Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

ı	WHITE (" Delta.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (" Delta,")	BLACK (Mr. S.)		
ľ	I. P to K 4th		17. P to Q Kt 31	B to Q R 6th (ch)		
ł	2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3i	18 K to B 24	KRtiKsq		
ı	3 B to Q 3d	P to Q 8 4th	19. P takes Q P	P to Q 4th		
ı	4 P to K 5th	P to K Kt 34	20. Q to K sq	P takes Kt		
ı	5. I' to K R 4th	P takes Q P	21. P to Q Kt 4th	Kr to Q 2d		
ı	6. P to K B 4th (a)	K. 10 K 34	22. Pto Q 5:n	Q to Q R 5th (ch)		
ı		P to K Kt 4th	23. K to Kt *q	Kt to Q B 4th (d)		
۱	8. P to K R 6th	Q to her R4 h (ch)	24. B to Q B 31	Kt to Q 6 h		
ı	9. B to Q 2d	Q to her Kt 31	25. Q to Q 2d	B takes Q Kt P		
ľ	10. Kt to Q R 3d	Kt to K B 4ta	26. H takes B	Kt takes B		
ı	11 Kt to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 34	27. Kt to K 2d	Kt to Q6th		
ı	12. Q to K R 5th (ch)		28 Kt to Q B 3d	Q to Q R 6th		
ľ	13 B takes K (6)	P takes B	29. K to R sq	P to Q Kt 4th		
ł	14. Q to K 24 (c)	P to K Kt 5th	20. It to K R 5th	P o Q Kt 5th		
ı	15. Ca-tles	P to Q Kt 3d	31. Kt to Q Kt sq	QtoQR4h		
,	16. P to Q B 3d	B to Q E 31	32. R takes K B P	Q takes Q P.		
ı	And White surrenders.					

(a) White plays this opening in the most approved way, and obtains a capital attack; a we have b fore said, when receiving these odd, the definite w not to gain an attack; owninted it; and it is on this account that so few players ever fally surmount in k;

is not well judged; since it enables Black to carry his Queen across to the Keide.

sung the Pawa would have been very perilous; but we should have preserved even

# at risk to seem ning all attack (d) The winning more, play what White will.

# CHESS ENIGMAS. No 763.—Curious Problem, composed by the ingenious E. A. M. M., of India. White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q K, 5th, B at Q R 31, Kes at K 4th and Q B 5th; Ps at K 31 and Q 4th.

at his 21, Reat K Kt 31 and K B 2d, B at Q Kt 21, Kt at K Kt sq.

Whiceever party plays first can mate his adversary in two moves, or compel his adversary to mate him in two moves.

No. 764 -By C. M. Isoleby, Esq. White: K at blasq, Q at K Kt 4 h, B at K b 7th.

Black: K at K bq, it- at K Kt 2d, and K B eq, B at Q 5th.

White to pay, and mate in ax moves

No. 765 - By a Campaidge Undragaadbate.

White: K at big B 4th, Q at Q Kt 4th, Kt at K 5to, Past K 31 and K Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q ( ).

White of every half madd in there mixes. White to play, and make in three mives.

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BELFAST. - EXCUR-SION TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

#### (From our own Correspondent.)

THE meeting of the British Association having been brought to a conclusion on Wednesday week, the excursions to the objects of interest in the a neighbourhood took place on the following day. The wonderful scenery at the Giant's Causeway, an Engraving of which we gave last week was the main object of attraction to the visitors. The Harbour Commissioners of Belfast having kindly placed at the disposal of the Association the Stork steam-vessel, about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen assembled on board at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and shortly after the vessel, gaily dressed in her colours, and saluted from the several vessels in the harbour, and from a battery on Queen's Island, proceeded on her way down the harbour to Portrush. the nearest port to the Causeway. The various poin's of interest along the road, including Carrickfergus and Chichester Castles; Garron Point, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry; the beautiful town of Glenarm; the bold and pecipitous cliffs at Fairbead; the Gray Man's Path, formed by a fallen basalt column bridgis g over a vast fissure in the rocks; Carrick-a-Rede, famous for the swinging rope bridge; the treacherous "Maidens;" Rathin Island, a out live n lies from the coast, where the people speak of Ireland as a foreign country, and have but little communication with it; and last, but not least, the famous Danluce Castle. The party took different routes, and proceeded to the examination of the various points of interest in the Causeway. This remarkable production of nature consists of three distinct "moles," known as the Great, Middle, and Little Causeway, which lie near each other, and the extremities of which are lost in the sea. The number of ba-altic pillars forming the three causeways has been estimated. men assembled on board at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, and near each other, and the extremities of which are lost in the sea. The number of ba-altic pillars forming the three causeways has been estimated at 40, 00, varying in diameter from 15 to 26 inches. Each pillar or column is formed of several distinct jounts, closely articulated into esch other, the convex end of the one joint fitting accurately into the concave of the next. The greatest length of any of the pillars above the ground is in a sance of columns which, from the r pecul ar form, has been called the "Giant's Loon," and the tallest of which is about 33 feet, and two feet in diameter. It is said that there is but one triangular lillar through ut the whole Causeway, but three of nine sides, comparatively few of four or eight, while the projortion of anety-nine in a hundred have either dive, s.x., or seven sides. Nearly every combination or range of these olumns has received its particular name among the guides. There are, or instance, the Giant's Gateway, the Giant's Chair, the Giant's Theatre, the Giant's Organ, the Giant's Welt, the Chimney Top., the Giant's Fan, the King and his Nobles, &c. "Grace Staple's Gave" is a remarkable arrangement of columner pillars as regular as if placed together by the hand of the most skilful mason.

the Chimney Tep., the Glaut's Fan, the Kig and his Nobles. &c. "Grace Staple's Cave" is a remarkable arrangement of columner pillars as regular as if placed together by the hand of the most skilful mason. It is very similar to some of the famous caves of Staffa.

For Coon Cave, of which we gave a Sketch last week, was once, according to the legend, the residence of a giant hermit, who made a vow that he would never eat foot brought him by mortal hands, and was fed in his rocky retreat by seals, which were kind enough to bring him food in their mouths every day with the utmost punctuality. Boats may be rowed in the cave to a considerable distance, and a bugle sounded in it produces the most extraordinary and delicious echoes.

In the course of the extination of the Causeway, Mr. Ma Adam delivered an address upon the geological features of the district; after which Mr. Phillips, the secretary of the Association, pointed out the resemblance of the rocks at the Causeway to those which are found in countries where there are existing volcanoes, and also mentioned the possibility that the trap formations might be portions of lava streams that had come down from a considerable distance. He gave a very ingenious explanation of the convex and concave extremities of the basaltic joints, and alluded to the experiments of Mr. Gregory Watt, in the fusion of masses of basalt, and their subsequent cooling, under pressure, which enabled him (Mr. Watt) to obtain results, which accounted for the formation of columns the those found at the Causeway.

Shortly after five o'clock the party embarked on their return to Belfast, where they arrived at about half-past twelve at night.

A PRINCELY HORTICULTURIST.-The splendid country palace, ex-A PRINCELY HORVICULTURIST.—The splendid country palace, extensive antens, and an que collection of plants of the various carfit thee, becoming to this troyal Highness Prince Joseph of Saka Reiffersched Dy k, at Dyck, near Neuss, is as well known throughout the R each privates (of Fra sis) as the Prince is himself well known to the leasned, and especially to the botanical, world. On the 4th instant the palace and vicinity we eithe scene of unusual festivity. The whole neighbourhood assembled to celebrate the 79th birthday of this amiable, liberal in every sense of the word, and distinguished Private, who, aithough so far advanced in years, is still full of mental and bodily vigour, and gives every promise of living to complete his vehable and richly-lituminated botanical work, the "Hortus Saimteass," which is already far advanced, and in print at Cologue.

# MAJORITY OF THE EARL OF DALKEITH. - CELE-BRATION AT SANQUHAR.

THURSDAY week, the 9th inst., being the day on which the heir to the Dukedom of Bu-cleuch attained his majority, the tenantry and population on the vast estates of that house celebrated the occasion with great festivity. Every hamlet, village, and town situated within the property of the Duke of Buccleuch joined in manifestations of public rejoicing. At Darkerth, the principal seat of his Grace, about ninety gentlemen dined; and there were largely-attended dinners at Melrose, Selkirk, and Hawick. The ancient burgh of Sanquhar was also prominent in the festivities, for which funds were raised by the lown Council.

Council.

Here it was a day of universal jubilee. A procession was formed, headed by the Provost, three Bailies, and Town Clerk abreast; succeeded four deep by the members of the Town Council; then a new flag unfurled waved beautifully in the breeze, representing a buck caught by the antiers in a thicket, with the words "In favour of the Earlot Dalkeith, the hopeful secon of a worthy stock;" next, the members of the inhabitants' committee, the feuars and small tenants, the five incorporated trades; the carpet-weavers employed by the Sanquhar Carpet Company, all wearing aprons of their own manufacture, and preceded by a flag of the same; the general public, a second band of music, the Society of Oddfellows in their costume, and closed by the Society (old and young) of fectotallers. Provost Williamson having addressed the assembly, the command "march" was given, and the procession moved towards the town; the two bands striking up their liveliest airs, and parading down the High-street to the old fort or castle, where they passed underneal h the principal arch of the ruins which once formed the main entrance from the front approach; and within the precents of this ancient stonghold, where koyalty has feasted and slept, and which has been taken and re-taken more than once by powerful contending factions—within these now peaceful precincies, green with turf, and pastured by sheep, Mr. Orr, parochial schoolmaster, requested the asembly to unite with him in three lusty cheers for the Duke of Backers. and postured by sheep, Mr. Orr, parochial schoolmaster, requested the a-sembly to unite with him in three lusty cheers for the buke of Baccleuch; which were given with the utmost enthusiasm. On the scuthmost and loftiest summit of the old walls was elevated a long pole, most and loftiest summit of the old walls was elevated a long pole, to the top of which was attached a large crimson flag. Along the line of High-street, also, a number of beautiful flags were displayed. The procession then made a long defour, and beneath a succession of beautiful arches returned by the old road to Queensberry-square, where Mr. Mequeen, lown Clerk, called for three cheers before parting, in honour of the younger members of the Bucclench family—a call which was responded to with promptitude and earnestners. Upon the proposition of Balle Kay, three cheers were given for our not granous Queen. The Harmonic Society sang the Queen's Anthem, which was also played by the two bands.

The rejoicings in the evening consisted of two dinners, attended by 100 and by 50 gentlemen re pectively; a ball, a spendid display of fireworks, and an illumination.

works, and an illumination.

works, and an illumination.

Sanguhar Is an ola historical town. It is situated in the very centre of the beautiful v-lley of the Nith, in Dumfriesshire. The first mention we have of it is in the middle of the ninth century (848). Its cvstle, now artin, was built by Edgar, the son of Dunegal, cheftain of Stranth, about six hundred years ago. Many a curious incident is connected with this feudal structure. It was one of the important strongholds in the time of Edward I., who, in 1296, had all the castles from Cathale to Ayr in his possession. It was rescued by Wil iam, the brave knight of Dougladdle, when the whole garrison was put to the sword. It came into the jower for prighton, who married the heirest of Ross, of Rychill, in the immediate neighbourhood.



OPENING OF THE MORAYSHIRE RAILWAY .- THE TERMINUS AT LOSSIEMOUTH.

turn to England, after a tour through Scotland, as Spotiswood, the historian, informs us, lodged in this castle on the last day of July, 1617, when great festivities were observed in its halls. This King erected the town into a royal burgh, which, from time immemorial, had been a burgh of barony. Thirteen years after this the barony of Sanquhar came into the possession of Douglas of Drumlanrig. The Marquis of Queensberry lived in the stronghold before he built the princely manion of Drumlanrig. The edifice is now in ruins, but the crumbling walls exhibit the former strength of the structure. "Crighton Peel," as it is called, is still the pride of the inhabitants, who frequently convene there on occasion of any of their great festivals; and truly, a greater and finer assemblage was rarely ever held in the place than that which met there on the 9th inst.

# OPENING OF THE MORAYSHIRE RAILWAY.

This new line of railway, which connects Elgin closely with the Moray Firth, was opened for passenger traffic with great ceremony, on the 10th ult., which was a grand gala day in Elgin and Lossiemouth, and through-

first train.

The signal for starting having been given, the steam was applied, and off dashed the first regular passenger train on the Morayshire Railway, amid the huzzas of the assembled thousands. The time occupied between Elgin and Lossiemouth was fourteen minutes. The reception here mouth was cordial and enthusiastic; every house in Lossiemouth and Branderburgh had its banners waving, and from the mast of every boat and ship in the harbour colours were streaming. The south and east brow of the Coulart-hill was one mass of living beings; and, from the elevation, no less than from the bold appearance of the hill at this point, the effect was truly picturesque.

Captain Brunton, of the preventive service (with his men from Burghead and Lossiemouth, in full uniform), were stationed at the northern point of the old harbour, and as the first train drew up at the station-house, they fired a feu de joie. Some cannon, belonging to Colonel Brander, of Pitgaveny, placed on the brow of the hill, announced the arrival and departure of the first few trains. A grand triumphal arch was erected over the railway and near the station; and the station-house was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and surmounted with flags.

The accompanying Illustration shows the Station at Lossiemouth, sketched from the old harbour.

As train after train arrived at Lossiemouth, the people scampered off, singly or in parties, as their taste dictated. A great point of attraction was the sands on the eastern side of the Lossie, where a series of games and races came off between twelve and four o'clock. The Directors of the Railway were received at the Lossiemouth Station by the Directors of the Stoticeld Harbour Company, who invited them to partake of wine and cake with them at Branderburgh. On the top of the Coulart Hill, and almost overlooking the station, the Railway Company had a marquee erected, with seats for about 40 or 50; and between two and three



CELEBRATION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE EARL OF DALKEITH, AT SANQUHAR.

o'clock, the Directors, with a number of ladies and other friends there partook of an elegant dejeaner. Dr. Manson presided, and a number of toasts in connexion with the great event of the day were drunk.

We learn from the Company's statement that the average cost of this line of railway has been little more than £5000 per mile; and but for the opposition, the cost would not have been much above £4000. The average cost of of English railways made up to this year, according to the Times, is £38,290; of Irish railways, £18,693; and of Scotch railways, £30,781 per mile. The average cost of all the lines in Great Britain and Ireland, is £35,448. The Morayshire is thus constructed at a little more than a seventh part of the average cost of all the railways made in this country up till this year.

The permanent way of the Morayshire is laid with the patent fish joints. The engines are light six-wheeled tank engines on Mr. Samuel's system, and from his design, and have been made by Messrs. Neilson and Co., of Glasgow. The carriages are built of teak wood, and are similar to those in use on the North Woolwich branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, and have been built by Messrs. Marshall and Co., of Birmingham.

The contractors were Messrs. Thomas Hutchings and Co., the sub-con-

The contractors were Messrs. Thomas Hutchings and Co.; the sub-contractor, Mr. Parker. The contractor's engineer was Mr. Simmons; the Company's engineer, Mr. Samuel, of London.

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SIMPSON.

IT will be recollected that at the recent election for High Wycombe, Mr. Simpson, of Hammersmith, obtained a very large amount of sympathy



THE SIMPSON TESTIMONIAL

from the working-classes of the borough, but failed in securing his return. In testimony, however, of Mr. Simpson's exertions, a fund was opened for presenting him with a silver vase, by the subscriptions of the non-electors; and, a sufficient sum being raised, the plate was pur-

chased, and presented, at a public demonstration, on August 9th, at High Wycombe, in an orchard lent for the occasion by the Mayor. The vase, which we have engraved, bears the following inscription:—

the following inscription:—
Presented to Wm. Simpson, Esq., of Bradmore House, Hammersmith, by the non-electors of High Wycombe, at a public meeting, held on August 9th, 1852, as a tribute of respect for his unfliching zeal and energy as a candidate for a seat in the present Parliament, and as the advocate of those great constitutional principles which are for the benefit of all classes, and which are so dear to the hearts of every Englishman.

#### THE DONCASTER RACE PLATE, 1852.

THE prize still conventionally known as "the Doncaster Cup," which was run for on Thursday last, consists of a spirited episode from the memorable Battle of Flodden, A.D. 1513, wherein John the sixth Lord Lumley is in fierce encounter with the Earls of Montrose and Crawford, both of whom were slain, with many other of the Scottish nobility. In the group, each figure is distinguished by the coronet, crest, and other heraldic devices proper to the noble personages; while the costume is that of the richly-decorated period of Henry VIII. On the base, in alto relievo, are panels showing a continuation of the battle from Sir W. Scott's " Marmion :- "

With that, straight up the hill there rode Two horsemen drenched in gore, And in their arms a helpiess load, A wounded knight, they bore. His hand still strained the broken brand, His arms were smeared with blood and sand:

sand; Dragg'd from among the horses' feet, With dinted shield and helmet beat. The falcon crest and plumage gone—Can this be haughty Marmion?— Canto vi., v. 28.

On the reverse side are the names of the race and winner; and at either end, the names of the stewards.

We have only to add that Mr. Brown's clever group has been ably executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill.



THE DONCA-TER RACE-PLATE 1852 -CONFLICT AT FLODDEN FIELD.

## SEVRES AND OTHER PORCELAINS AT THE EXHI-BITION OF ART MANUFACTURES.

BITION OF ART MANUFACTURES.

We this week engrave a view of the group of ornamental pottery which forms one of the most interesting features of the Exhibition of Art Manufactures now on view at Marlborough House, under the department of Practical Art. This collection has been made for the use of the students of the special class for instruction in the principles and actual practice of painting on porcelain, which is about to be opened under the superintendence of Mr. Simpson, a gentleman who has for some years been employed by the Queen to make copies of paintings in enamel, and who originally came from the Potteries. The principal feature in the group consists of some of the finest specimens of Sèvres porcelain, which her Majesty has graciously allowed to be removed from Buckingham Palace to the museum, where they will remain for the instruction and guidance of students, until the return of the Court in the ensuing spring.

The specimens were originally brought to this country by George IV.,

who, it is said, spared no expense in order to obtain the finest works of ceramic art which had adorned the halls of Versailles prior to the first revolution. In the collection are to be seen several vases which at the present time would fetch at public sale above £1000 each. This, at first sight, may seem a large sum to give for such articles; but the price will seem less unreasonable when it is considered that in each of the specimens there will be found united the highest triumphs of chymistry, the most exquisite skill of the modeller, and the finest achievements of the painter. Following the example of her Majesty, Mr. T. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Minton, Mr. Webb, Mr. Farrar, and other collectors, have generously permitted the department to make selections from their cabinets; so that the student who desires to trace the excellence of past ages in the art of pottery has an opportunity now presented to him which has never before occurred. Although the French porcelain necessarily occupies the first place, there are also included in the present exhibition some noble examples of Dutch earthenware, obtained from the collection of M. De Huyvetter, of Ghent, which would be well entitled to form a part of any historical museum of manufactures.



#### COUNTRY NEWS.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND THE GAME-LAWS .- The following cir-Sir James Graham and the Game-Laws.—The following circular has been addressed to the tonantry on the Netherby estate:—'Sir James Graham, unso feited, has pleasure in notifying to his enactry that they have his permission to hant and kill large and rabbits on their several and respective farms between the hours of sunthe and sunset—the time for killing haves being limited to the usual period, from the 27th of september to the 27th of february Neither guns nor snares to be used. This permission will be continued from the present date until further notice. During its continuance Sir James Graham conditently expects and trusts that such a contession on his part will induce all his tenants, by themselves and their revisuals, to preserve the winged game on their respective farms to the utmost of their power for the amusement of himself, his famity, and friends. He hopes that toey will cordistly conswrate with him in putting down the baneful practice of posching; and would suggest that every tenant, acting up to the sprint of the obligation contained in his agreement, should, when engaging his servants, make it a condition that any unfaithfulness discovered on their part, in respect to the presention of game, be considered suffilient ground for immediate dismissal."

Royal Bucks Agricultural Association.—The annual dinner

ROYAL BUCKS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION .- The annual dinner ROYAL BUCKS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner of the members and anascribers of the Roya Bucks Agricultural Association was held on Widnesday, at the Swan and Castle Ion, Buckingham. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was to have been present, but the secretary of the society received a letter from the right honourable genileman, station that it would be impossible for him to attend, as he was so one whelmed with business preparatory to the approaching session of Parliament, that he could not spare a moment either for health or received and also for his annual subscription Mr. Sox (the Mayor of Buckingham) occupied the chair, and the attendance of members was very numerous. After the sunal loyal toasts had been disposed of, the rewards to farm servants were distributed, and the judges made their awards in favour of the successful competitors in the plunghing matches, &c.

THE CROPS.—The harvest may now, generally speaking, be considered completed, and, taken altogether, proves highly, at it actory. Notwithstanding that a large quantity has been exted in bad condition, the late rain is said to have improved the quality of the Leut corn, and, where time was given previous to carting, the former rain did not do the amount of damage which was once supposed.

MR. HORSMAN'S TESTIMONIAL -The late honourable member for Cockermouth's friends have decided that the testimonial to be presented to him shall be a cendels rum, after a design aboutted to them by Messre. Storr and Mortimer, of Lon on. It will consist of three female figures, representing Justice, benevolence, and commerce. The cest will be 120 guineas.

Uniformity of Time in the Provinces—At a meeting of the Town Council of Bristol, held on Tuesday, it was reso ved, by a majority of 27 to 3, that, in order to obviate the many inconveniences resulting from the wan of uniformity in the time kept by the public clocks and the railways, Greenwich time be kept by all the clocks under the management of the council, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the persons in charge of the various other public and private clocks. In the course of his observation, the mover of the reso ution remarked that he understood the municipal bodies of Exeter Plymonth, and Devoupo t, were waiting the result of the meeting at Bristol previously to their deciding on the course they would pursue.

THE ESTATE OF CRAIGNISH, ABGYLESHIRE .- This fine property. with its beautiful and romantic seat, Craignish Castle, and the interesting island of Scarba and Garve-lacks, have latery been purchased by Mr. N. Macrean, land agent. In coless, for F. C. T. Guscoigne, Esq., Yorkshire, and his lady—relations of Mrs. Campbell, Kilravock Cavle. Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne's good works in Ireland during the famine are widely known.

THE NATIONAL LAND SCHEME.—The inquiry directed by the Court of Chancery under the Act of Parliament for winding up and disjosing of the estates of this company, terminated on Thesday at Rickmanswo th. 20 for as regards the first estate located under the title of O'Connorville. The proceedings were directed to the purpose of fixing the fature reuts to be paid by the alottees in possession, who had established their titles, and with the view also of assersing the ager gate value of the estate for public anction. The varia kin mailes with the view also of assersing the ager gate value of the estate for public anction. The varia kin mailes with the view also of assersing the ager gate value of the estate for public anction. The varia kin mailes with the control of the state of the state of the fiction and ger, assisted by Mr. Roxburgh, assessor and Mr. J. Theker, his soil it or, were upon the criticale defined by the Act o. Parliament, which directs that the allottees shall be entitled to their respective allottenests, which directs that the allottees shall be entitled to their respective allottenests, which directs that allottenests to be fixed by the efficial manager and calculated according to the actual value of the allottenest for according on the principle the two-acre allottments were valued at a rent of £6 (2s.; the three acre allottenests at £9 5s.; and the four-acre allottenests from £10 los to £11 los. The varuations makes by Mr. Roche and Mr. Caffall, on behalf of the a lottles were respectively £4 loss for the two-acre allottments. After the examination of their assessor, with premission to the parties to appeal. In dealing with the question of "back r-rt." as it is termed, that is to say tent not paid by the present occupiers considerable allo ance, tantamount almost to a remittance of the rests in several cases, were made. e of the rents in several cases, were made

MRS. CHISHOLM IN IRELAND.—On Monday Mrs. Caroline Chisholm held a group meeting in the new Town-hall at Queenstown, near Cork, for the purpose of receiving an address and offering some advice to the emigrants about to proceed in the Peru, by which they might govern themselves during the voyage and on landing in Australia. The meeting was numerously attended the hall being densely crowded by a most respectable audience of both sexes, who appeared to seel the greatest interest in the proceedings.

EMIGRATION.—On Monday a meeting took place in the Town Hall, Scuthsmpton, on the subject of emicration, over which the Mayor of the town. Richard Andrews, Exc. presided. Mr. Sidney, and an Australian colonist, having severally addressed the meeting, resolutions were passed expressing surprise and recret that Southampton has been precluded this year for competing for the privilege of being a Government emigration port, contrary to an implied promise from some of the members of the Government, that the claims and advantages of Southampton as an emigration port should be duly considered in favour of Mrs Chisnolm's plan of emigration, and expressing the determination of the meeting to use every exertion to make Southampton a point for the embarkation of emigrants, not only for the interest of the port, but to enable emigrants to avoid the most dangerous part of the English Channel. Committees were formed to carry their resolutions into effect.

tees were formed to carry their resolutions into effect.

EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND.—The tide of emigration flows on with unstated vigour, and in all lkelihood will continue to do so. America and Anstralia are of course the favourites, the latter more so, in consequence of its gold-fields, and the superior advoltages it offers to farmers, mechanics, and servants. At present there are reversal large vessels bying at the Broomielaw. Glasgow, supromoted to sail for both places, among which we observe the Corra. Linn, Bannockburn and Sarah for America; and the Typhoon and Birman, to be succeeded by goveral others, for the gold regions.

AFRICAN COTTON.—Mr. T. Boothman, secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently r-actived, through a gentleman in Lo-dor, a sample of cotton grown by an Englishman on a plantation at Winnehald, Gold Coa t. West Africa. Accompanying the sample was a memorandom to the effect that the grower had 30,000 plants in bearing; and that, in addition, he and his brother had cleared 300 acres of land, preparatory to planting. The sample has been inspected by Mr. T. Fazley, president of the Chamber, who considers it of a good and useful kind, and worth in the market, 7d. to 74d. per lb.

THE MAILS FROM THE SOUTH.—A Carlisle paper says, that on the last of October there will be a greet acceleration of the mail trains; that which leaves London at 8 45 F.M., and now comes in, or ought to come in, at Carlisle at 8 5 A.M., will arrive at 6; and the mail which leaves at the same hour in the monning is to be due here at sig in the evening. The alteration is designed to benefit the towns in the north, principally Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Fearful Accident,—A fearful accident happened on board the Peninsular packet Deria a few hore before she arrived at Southsmpton, on Toesday night. An elderly man, belonging to the engine department of the steamer, not one of his feet entangled in a crank that is near the ground, and il literally tore the foot off, and with it dragged away sinews sixteen inches in length, that ran up the leg. He had just given signs of consciousness when the packet arrived in dock. As soon as possible he was conveyed to the South Hants Infirmary, but it is feared that he cannot survive.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Monday morning, shortly before eight o'c ock, a collision took place on the London and North-Western Railway, near Leighton station, between a down train and a pilot engine, by which the front of the engine of the down train was stove in. Happily, no injury was done to any person, with the exception of one rentieman, who had his face severely cut with the glass of a carriar e-window, and a policeman, who was on the pilot engine, and who had one of his heels bruised.

SUICIDE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Wednesday n orning, the body of a men was for nd rightfully mutilated on the North-Western Kallway, near Harrow. The unfortunate man must have experienced some difficulty in getting on the line, which at this spot is well gnarded. It is conjectured be laid homely across the rails, and that several trains passed over him. The body is that of a man about 30, clad in light coat, buff waistcoat,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire, supposed to have originated in other then accidental means, broke out on Tue-day morning, in a arge hay rick in he farm-yard of Mr. John Mawke, at Darnall, a village about two miles from Sheffield. The flames soon communicated to the corn stacks adjoining, and notwithstanding every exertion possible was made to stay their progress, they destroyed nineteen stacks of corn, containing in the aggregate about 1000 loads, the en ire produce of seventy acres. The farm buildings were, however, preserved from damage. The loss is estimated at upwards of £1000, and Mr. Hawke is insured only to haif hat amount. The heat emitted by the burning stacks was most intense, and in an orchard which adjoined the stack-yard; the applies were baked as they hung on the trees.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

No less than eleven meetings are crammed into the racing fixtures for next week, including three of very considerable interest, v.z. Eglinton Park, Manchester, and Bedford The arr ng-ments stand as foll ws:-Mouday-le-kostoury, Redditch Chredle and Wai-all, Treeday-fenby, Ongar, and Bedford. Wednesday-Eglinton Park, Leicester, and Liverpool Hunt. Thursday-Manchester.

The only Aquatic fixtures of any importance are the Chester Regatis, on Taesday, and the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club match from Blacawall to Gravesend and back, on Wednesday.

CRICKET APPOINTMENTS—An All England match at Kelso, and matches at the Brecknock Ground and Kennington Oval; Thursday, an All England match in Scotland (place not named); and Friday, a match at Broughton, Yorkshire.

#### DONCASTER RACES .- TUESDAY.

The FITZWILLIAM HANDICAP STAKES .- Alfred the Great (Charlton), 1. Dividend (Weils), 2
The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—Hungerford (Hiett), 1. Alonzo (W.

harpe), 2.
The CHAMPAGNE STAKES — Vindex (J. Marson), 1. Orinoco (Bartholomew), 2.
MATCH, 50.—Lady of the Grive (Simpson), 1. Orpheus (Gunton), 2.
The STAND PLATE.—Morning Star (Ashmall), 1. Sr Rowland Trenchard

The Selling Stakes.—Priam the Third (Carroll), 1. Cyclops. 2.

WEDNESDAY.

MATCH: 200 sovs — Pe'lon (F. But er), 1. e. f by Don John (Charlton), 2.

The ST LEGER — Stockwell (N rman), 1. Harbinger (FI tman), 2.

The UNICIPAL STARES.— Unpried (F. Butler), 1 Wharw cop (Fi-tman), 2.

Her Majistys Plate.— Cariboo (Flatman), 1. Sir Rowland Trenchard (J.

Marson), 2.
The Doncaster Plate — Truth (Temp'eman), 1. Sabra (Kendall), 2.
Sweepstakes.—Lambton, 1. B. J. by Melbourne, 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS each.—Charity, 1. Jaquenotta, 2.
The SCARBORUGH STAKES.—Allegro, 1 Phantom, 2.
The FGLENTON STAKES.—Follow, 1. Longbow, 2.
The FOAL STAKES.—Stockwell walked over.

TELEGRAPHING THE ST. LEGER.-By means of wires taken up to the racecour e at D neaster, the tends of the run was communicated within five minutes to all the principal places in the kingdom for the keal rapers

A fine specimen of the rare and beautiful moth Melopsilas Nerii, was caught at Brgiton, on the 11th just, measuring 41 inches in expansion of wings, and body of 21 inches.

SURRRY AMATEUR DAHLIA COMPANY .- The annual exhibition of this soc ety was held on Wesnesday attendon, in Camberwei Hall, Grove-Lane, Camberweil, when, in addition to the society's prizes, three large sliver cups, of the value of £55, each, were awarded for fahlus, m-scella-eous collectors, a d vorbenas. Prizes were also awarded for faschias, hollyhocks, roscs, cut fl. wers, &c.

THE RECENT SIX-MILE BRIDGE RIOT .- Informations were on Monday sworn before Frank Thorpe Porter, E. q., at the least ponce-office, Dublin, against Zacuariah Watlace, proprietor of the Anglo Cell. Cavan newspaper, for a hoel upon certain efficers of the 31st Regiment, and the regiment generally. The libel stated that the lost their facings by cowardice, and now they were crimson. The informations were by Col. Stretton, Capt. Eager, and another officer of the corps. The usual proofs of proprietorship were given.

THE MUSK RAT OF THE EAST INDIES.—A gentleman named Campbell, residing at E-monton, has lately brought over with him from the Last Indies a singularly-fixed animal, called and distinguished by the name of the musk rat? He says that it is one of the mest disagreeable posts at all sexperienced in that country, for whatever it passes over or cones in contact with a timparts to the same a rancid musky odour, which is intolerably disquising. This vernain is very unseemly, being shaped like a shrew-mouse, but withal as I re as an English rat. The tail is quite nude of air, and its shout is like that of a pig.

A CURROUS CASE, touching somewhat upon religious persecution, has just occurred in Mecklenburg-Schweiin, one of the petty States of Germany. The Jesuit Father Holzammer, of Mayence, who had converted M de Kettenburg, a chamberlain of the Grand Date, and resided with him as chaplain, and, under his protection, pursued his projects of conversion by saying mass publicly, by preaching, and other means, has been arrested and conveyed to the frontier by genddarmer. M. de Kettenburg protested, but vainly, and then residend his key. Another functionary (animant) of Di nitz has been dismissed because he wrote to the Duke, saying that he was happy to state that he (the animann) had been admitted a member of the society of Jesuits.

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

# (From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great demand which has continued for some time past for both gold and silver coin to ship to Australia in return for button, to beavy raports to Indian and the Corriment, and the large acraces made by the object of bugland, as well and the Corriment, and the large acraces made by the total button for the large acraces made by the continuent processes, almost generally, have been convenient of the continuent processes, almost generally and the continuent processes, almost generally and the continuent processes, almost selected upon making some modification in the terms upon which advances will in future be made, and the existing aspect of affairs appears to warrant the relaxation of any rule which would bear with any peculiar weight upon our marchants. The immense metaliar resources of the Bans, and the heavy stock of button in Paras—upwards of £24,000,000 stering—are great and important features in this commercial ora.

The imports of button has at een confined to about £220,000, chiefly in gold, from N. w York. From that port humerous parcet larve yet to arrive, as we learn that soweral heavy shipments have been made from San Francisco to Endand tid. New York. It must, therefore, be observed that a lag expertion of the arrivals from the United States has been the result of an exast in the gold incide, and not of any sectual balance of trace as aims a America; nevertheless, it evident that the demand for British-manufactured goods abroad is very extensive, as the whole of the foreigh no exhanges continue favourable to this country, and some 11 tem show a small profit upon the silpment of special processes of the country, and some 11 tem show a small profit upon the silpment of special country, and some 11 tem show a small profit upon the silpment of special country, and some 11 tem show a small profit upon the silpment of special country, and some 1 tem shows a small profit upon the silpment of special country, and some 1 tem shows a small

premium.

There has been less activity in the Market for Railway Shares, the prices of shich have shown a tendency to decline. The last week's receipts were £337,744, or at the rate of £49 per mile. Those from the lat July to the present time amount to £3,270,656; for the corresponding period of 1851 to £3,416,821; and for the same period of 1850, £2,857,349, showing a decrease, as compared with 1851, of £146,155; and an increase, compared with 1850, of £414,317. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday.

\*\*Obdinate Shares and Stocks\*\*—Caledonia, 42: Chester and Holyhead, 204; Eastern Union, Class A, 7½; Ditto, B and C 6½; East Lancashire, 18½; Ecinburgh and Gasgow, 71½; Great Northern, Stoca, 76; Ditto, Half A, 41;

Ditto, Haif B, 116; Great Western, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 87½; Leeds Northern, 18½; London and Bi-ckwall, 8½ Lordon a d Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 21½; Ditto, Firtus, 15½; London and South-Western, 91; Londonderry and Emiskilen, 16; Manchester, Steffi id. and Lincolinshi e, 29; Midla d, 77½; Norfolk, 43½; North British, 30½; North S'affordshire, 12½; South Wales, 40; Thames Haven Dock and Rai way, 2½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 67; Ditto, Extensions, 11½; York and North Biddand, 48½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals,—East Lincolnshire Gusranieed Six per Cent, 151; Northern and Eastern, Five per Cont, 65; West Valley, 30½

Priffenore Shahests—Brisiol and Exeter, Four per Cent Stock, 100½; Ca'edonian, £10, 102; East Union Scrip, S x per Cent, 17½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 13½; Great Western, Four and-a-Hair per Cent, 108½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham fix per Cent, 148½; North British, 95; North Staffordshire, 23½; South Devon, 15½; South Eastern, Four-and-a-Hair per Cent (Reading Annuity), 26½.

Foreign,—Charlerol and Erquelines, 14½; Dutch-Rhenish, 7½; East Inoian, 23; Grand Junction of France, 5½; Luxembourg, 6½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Mairas, 2½ pm; Namnr and Liege (with unerest), 8; Paris and Sirasbourg, 28½; Sambre and Meu-e, 10½; Western of France, 10.

Mining Shares I ave comm nied very little aventon:—Aqua Fria, 1½; Australian Frech. 1d, ½; Ave-Maria, ½; Baden, 1 to ½; Lake Bathurst, ½; Nonveau Monde, 1½; Port Philip, 1½; United Mexican, 5½; West Maripora, ½.

#### THE MARKEIS.

CORN-EXCRANGE.—Very moderate supplies of English wheat, chiefly of the present year's growth, and in somewhat improved condition, have been received up to our market this week, construits and by land carriago belected sample have commanded a steady, though up no means brisk, inquiry, at futur prices, but all to her kinds have met a slow see, at bardy previous rates. In foreign whea so imparatively little has been doing never heads the quotations have been supported. Most kinds on hardy have moved off slowly, at in some lost and of the control of the contr

seems instance a, a decline in value of ta per quarter. No change in malt the supp yof which has been but moderate. Oats outly, and the turn ower, but beans, peas, and flour have sold to a fair extent at uit prices.

English. Wheat Exsex and Kent, red, 324 to 483; ditto, white 345 to 545; Norfolk and Suffo. 4; red, 425 to 495; ditto, white 445 to 435; rye, 315 to 334; grinding barley, 31c to 255; ditto leave that lag ditto, 38c to 325; horfolk and Luncon malt, 43 to 345; brown citto, 43 to 465; Kingston and Ware, 5in to 565; Cherall r, 565 to 565; Norfolk and Luncon malt, 45 to 545; brown citto, 43 to 465; Kingston and Ware, 5in to 565; Cherall r, 565 to 565; Norkabire and Linconabire feed cast, 17c to 515; potato, of to, 250 to 255; Noghai and Cork, beach, 15 to 194, diato white, 165 to 263; the beauty of the beauty of the control of

rage - Wheat, 41s 10d; barley, 27s 8J; oats, 19. 9d; :ye, 30s 2d;

The Six Heeds Average — Wheat, 4's 10d; barley, 27s 81; oats, 19, 9d; 19e, 30s 2d; benn 34; peas, 31s. Average — Wheat, 4's 10d; barley, 27s 81; oats, 19, 9d; 19e, 30s 2d; benn 34; peas, 31s. Dayley and 19 peas, 19 peas

Waterlord Diacdond. Acgs 40. to 30 per twi.

Fruit - The demand for both currants and raisins is steady, and the late advance is freely suprout d.

Tailow - O d Y C on the spot is quoted at 39s 6d, and new, 29. 6d per cwt; town tailow,
3ds per ws, net can h; rough fat, 2s 2d per 8 lb.

Oils.—In each in this spot is teasury, a from 30s to 30s 6d per cwt; for forward delivery
the quotation is 23s 6d. Fish oils are in improved demand, and quite as dear as last week.

Spirits - Leeward Slabou rum is in good r quote, at is 5d to 1s 5d; and kast houls, is 5d
per gamon proof. Other kinds are quite as dear as last week. Brandy is still out the advance;
but our spirits command less attention.

Hops.—Upwarus of 30s peckets of new 1 cps have already come to hand, from Eent, Sus
Sex, and Farnham. Sassex and Weshl of Kenta have so d'at from 30s to 100s. Mid

Keuts, 136s to 13s per cwt. Hops are coming d. wn w. h, and the du y is caited f. 40, 60s.

Hoy and Strate.—Meadow hay, 2s 18to 4 st splove allow, 5s at the 18s 3t;
Gos or h, 18s; Harton, 11s, Waiker, 13s 6d; Boll, 14s 6d; Hitton, 15s 6d; Wylam, 14s 31;
Gos or h, 18s; Harton, 11s, Waiker, 13s 6d; Boll, 14s 6d; Hitton, 15s 6d, Stewara', 15s od

Doub.—The rext series of colonial wool sales, at which about 40 000 bales will be offered is

Drout.—The rext series of colonial wool sales, at which about 40 000 bales will be offered is

ton.

For The next series of colonial wool sales, as which about 40 000 bales will be offered is considered on the 14th of October Privatery, scarcily any business is doing, and we are amost nominal.

of afore, — Nos kinds are in fair request as coll. we:— Regents, 80s to 1(0s; Shaws, 60s to

Politaces.—2003 killus are in the request as one was negative, one in two, canwe, one 580; ins row, 536; to 10 to 350; to 10 to

# THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

BANKKUPICY ANNULLED.

D LANSLEY, Bath, livery-stable keeper.

BANKRUPTS

BANKRUPTS

BANKRUPTS

BANKRUPTS

BANKRUPTS

C DAYLY, DIALON, Surrey, disper. J LEE, Dewaber, Manager, Description, AMEYER, Throghor, Americal, Clay, merchal. C DAYLY, Dialon, Surrey, disper. J LEE, Dewaber, Manager, Description, Americal, Company, American, Company, Com

J and D SIM, E gin, bott-makers.

# TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT 1 .

10th Light Dragoons: Licut the Hou A A S Annesley to be Licutenan', vice Severne; Cornet
J M B Nu. Coco to be Cornet, vice Bridgman. 16th: Licut J E Severne to be Licut, vice the

10th Light Dragoons: Lieut the Hom A A & Abnosle, to be Lieutenan', vice Severne; Cornet J M B & M. 3000 to be Cornet, wee bridgman. 10th Lieut J & System o be Lieut, vice the Hom A A & Abnosley.

1st Foo : Finish S S Bristove to be Helterant, vice Rhape; A W Low to be Lieutenant, vice his foot : Finish S S Bristove to be Lieutenant, vice Rhape; A W Low to be Lieutenant, vice his foot : Finish S B Bristove to be Lieutenant, vice Hawker, Lieut G de la Lieutenant, vice his foot : Finish S B Bristove Lieutenant, vice Hawker, Lieut G de la Lieutenant, vice his foot : Finish S B Bristove Lieutenant, vice Hawker, Lieut G de la Signature of the Hawker, Lieutenant, vice Hawker, Vice Hawk

Luk, vace Fisher.

BANKRUPTS.

A FORFAR, Dunetable, Bedfordahle, atraw bonnet masufacturer. L and M WORMS, 2n an-stices. Chapanic, merchanis. B baLTEM, North End, Fulham, brewer. H G (ULLTEM, Blimlish ham, procer. M Rt Hahles, Birmlisham, grooter. E MithELCON hanchester, woolka merchant. E JONES, haverpool, discardance.

On the 7th inst, the wife of the Fev Edward Thrupp, of a daughter.——On the 5th instant, at Barnatapie, North Livon, the wife of the kev W coonse blone Evane, KC F B A. Fellow Commoner of Trarity college, termorage, mermis-net alloy Trarity, Jonanapie, and that Commoner of Trarity college, termorage, and that net alloy Trarity, Jonanapie, and that Rev Nicholand Tiddly, of a son.——On the lath inst, the wife of the Rev Nicholand Tiddly, of a son.—Un the lath inst, the wife of the Rev Nicholand Tiddly, of a son.—On Fidely the Tith size, at the Parity of the Rev W H is change, of a son suit bern.—On the lath link the wife of the Rev W H is change, of a son suit bern.—On the Six link that the sixe of the Rev W H is change, of a son suit bern.—On the Six link at the Intervent of the Six Link that the sixe of Emile Noting, Esq. Consult of Venezuela, at Si Thomas, W I, of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday the 11th instant at Farnham, Surrey by the Rev William Curling, sasts ed by the Rev R Sankey Geo.ge Curling, Esq. of Creydon son of Jesse turring Frq. to Einzabeiß, dang ter of William Comp heq.—On the 9th instant, the Rev William Rougas, M.A., rector of Lisadegai, tarnaryonshire, to Avice eldest daughter or Robert Keiham Keiham, Frq. (\* Beasby-hall Kitts.—On the 14th instant Edward William J. Iham he Funcher, Esq. 57th Funifors, to Caroline Frances, second daughter of the late George Green, Esq. of Upper Harley street.—On the 15th instant at Cainfield, Manducette, by the Rev Edward Buch M.A., Incumbent of St Saviour's, assisted by the kev Edward Buch M.A., Incumbent of St Saviour's, assisted by the kev D. Elzabith, eldest daughter of the late George Dixon, E.q. of Arowick, formony of Halinax.—On the 15th inst at Anston, Torkshire, by the Rev Ge P. Jennings, Duncen I. Indie, Evg of London to Nary Kitsabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Wright, Esq. North Auston, York bire.—On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, Esq. North Auston, York bire.—On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, Esq. North Auston, York bire.—On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, Esq. North Auston, York bire.—On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, Stq. North Auston, York bire.—On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, Stq. North Auston, York bire.—On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, Stq. North Auston, York bire. —On the 11th Inst. a. 8th George Charles Wright, North North North Stantant Stanta

# DEATHS.

On the 12th inst, Sophié Frances, eldest daughter of the Venerable M G Beresford, Archdencon of Ardagh.—On the 12th inst, sged 55 the Hon Lady Ramsay, of Baima'n, widow of the liste Str Alexander Ramsay, Bart, and daugher of the first Lord Pannure —On Friday lass, Charles, the eldest son of the liste Charles Bridges, MA, and late o. Wacham College, Oaford.—On the 11th inst, the Hon Second Camerina Charlotte Denison, daughter of Lord Londenbrough, in her 16th year.—On the 11th inst, Eligab in Sarah, wife of licory surence Esq and sugare of Sir Multy Crofton, of Longford bouse, county of Sigo, Bart.

On the Fold init; at December of Direct Pullip, the initial con of Philip De a Motic, Edg.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

POYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-MONDAY SETTEMENT, under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN—
MONDAY SETTEM—ER, 20 will be overlo med the Petite Comedy of
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Bro hors, and a Roland for an Oliver Wednesday 22, the Prima
Donna he Corsican Broth as and a Roland for an Oliver. Friday, 24, the Prima Donna, the Corsican Tothers, and a Roland for an
Oliver. Friday. 24, the Prima Donna. the Corsican Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver Staturday, 35, the Prima Donna, the Corsican
Brothers, and a Roland for an Oliver.

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TRAND THEATRE.—Manager, J. A. DUMBOLTON—EXPERATIFRACTION on MOVDAY. September 20th, and during the Week. First Appearance of Mr and Mire GEORGE in a nevel but load list reduce writers by G. H. George, entered the control of the con

OVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—These cele-brated Entertainments will be given on TUE-DAY, SEPT 21 at the ASSEMBLY ROOM'S DROIT-WICH; on Wednerday Sept 21 at the Assembly Rooms. Eve hom on Thursday, Sept-mber 33 and Friday, September 21 at the Assemble Rooms Chellenham; and or Saurday. September 5, at the on Saturday, September 5, at the Assembly Rooms, Swindon. Begin at 8. Ticker, 3, 2s, and is.

AT BOTH AND STATE TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

Benedic Applications for programmes to be addressed to G. E. Simpton, or R. Kertison Etq.s. Tomb and No.wich Return tick a during the Fe tival we sk will be issued at the principal stations on the Eastern Countle. Railway.

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CALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-SPEEPS.—The Graud Mo ing Dorama II untraining the WELLINGTON CAMPAGINS in 1019 A PURTUGAL and SPAIN, concluding with the "ATTLE of WATRALOO, is now rabibiling Daily; at Three and Eight o'clock. Admis ton, is; stails 2 6 dreserved seats, 34. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

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THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park are OPEN DAILY All visitors are admitted to Mr. Gould a collection of Humming Birds without any extra charge. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform. for the last time this a asson, on Saturday, September 18, at four o'clook. The first living specimen of Choirroctamus ever seen in Europe is now added to the Collection. Admission is Mondays, 6d.

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75, Cornhill London, 14th Sept. 1852.

TO AMATEUR PIGEON FANCIERS.—
The PHILOP ERISTERION SOCIETY common on their Meetings for the "cason, as the FREEMASONS" TAVENN, Great Questivet, on TURSIAY, the 28th inst, on which occasion Ame process are invited, and can obtain Carde of Admission free, in application he interest the American American Admission free, in application he interest the American American American Section 1988.

GUY'S-1852-3.-The MEDICAL SESSION commences on he let of OCTOBER. The lattering ory Address will be given by IFREDS TAYLOR, M.D.F.R.S on FRIDAY, the Gent men desirous of become g.S. wheat must produce satisfactory letter.

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## "IN THE CLOUDS;"

SOME ACCOUNT OF A BALLOON TRIP WITH MR. GREEN.

BY HENRY MAYHEW.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A BALLOON INTERMIT MR. GREEK.

BY HENRY MAYHEW.

I AM naturally a coward—constitutionally and habitually timid—I do not hesitate to confess it. The literary temperament and sedentary pursuits are, I believe, seldom associated with physical courage. Fear, or the ideal presence of prospective injury, is necessarily an act of the imagination; and the sense of danger, therefore, closely connected with a sense of the beautiful and the æsthetic faculties in general. Your human bull-dogs are mostly deficient in mental refinement, and perhaps if there be mechass of characters more fancyless than the rest of the world, they are those who are said to belong to the "fancy." My creed is that all imaginative men are cowards; and that I am one I have at least moral courage and honesty enough to acknowledge.

Then why go up in a balloon?

Yes, why? These are times when men's principles of action are sure to be canvassed; so, to prevent the imputation of any false motives, I will make a clean breast of it, and confess that it was merely "idle curiosity," as the world calls it, that took me into the air.

I had seen the great metropolis under almost every aspect. I had dived into holes and corners hidden to the honest and well-to-do-portion of the cockney community. I had visited Jacob's Island (the plague spot) in the height of the cholera, when, to inhale the very air of the place was almost to breathe the breath of death. I had sought out the haunts of beggars and thieves, and passed hours communing with them as to their histories, habits, natures, and impulses. I had seen the world of London below the surface, as it were, and I had a craving to contemplate it far above it—to behold the immense mass of vice and avarice and cunning, of noble aspirations and humble heroism, blent into one black spot; to take, as it were, an angel's view of that huge city where, perhaps, there is more virtue and more iniquity, more wealth and more want huddled together in one vast heap than in any other part of the earth; to loo

and hospitals, of parks and squares, of courts and alleys—to look down upon these as the birds of the air look down upon them, and see the whole dwindle into a heap or rubbish on the green sward, a human ant-hill, as it were; to hear the hubbub of the restless sea of life see the whole dwindle into a heap or rubbish on the green sward, a human ant-hill, as it were; to hear the hubbub of the restless sea of life below, and hear it like the ocean in a shell, whispering to you of the incessant strugglings and chafings of the distant tide—to swing in the air far above all the petty jealousies and heart-burnings, and small ambitions and vain parades, and feel for once tranquil as a babe in a cotthat you were hardly of the earth earthy; and to find, as you drank in the pure thin air above you, the blood dancing and tingling joyously through your veins, and your whole spirit becoming etherealised as, Jacob-like, you mounted the aërial ladder, and beheld the world beneath you fade and fade from your sight like a mirage in the desert; to feel yourself really, as you had ideally in your dreams, floating through the endless realms of space, sailing among the stars free as "the lark at heaven's gate;" and to enjoy for a brief half-hour at least a foretaste of that elysian destiny which is the hope of all. To see, to think, and to feel thus was surely worth some little risk, and this it was that led me to peril my bones in the care of a balloon.

It is true that the aërial bulls and ponies of late had taken nearly all poetry from the skies, reducing the ancient myths to the mere stage trickeries of an ethereal Astley's; true that the depraved rage for excitement—that species of mental dram-drinking which ever demands some brutal stimulant—had given a most vulgar, prosaic character to a voyage which, when stripped of its peril, was perhaps one of the purest and most dignified delights that the mind was capable of enjoying; still, quickened with a love of my own art, and heedless of any silly imputations of rivalry with quadrupeds and mountebanks, I gladly availed myself of a seat in the car which Mr. Green had set aside for me.

At about a quarter to seven o'clock, six of us and the "veteran aëronaut" took our places in the large deep wicker buck-basket of a car attached to the Royal Nassau B

peg-top, and all around the car were groups of men holding to the sides of the basket, while the huge iron weights were handed out and replaced by large squabby bags of sand. In the course of about ten minutes all the arrangements for starting

In the course of about ten minutes all the arrangements for starting were complete; the grapnel, looking like a bundle of large iron fishhooks, welded together, was hanging over the side of the car. The guide-rope, longer than St. Paul's is high, and done up in a can vas bag, with only the end hanging out, was dangling beside the grapnel, and we were raised some fifty feet in the air to try the ascensive power of the machine that was to bear us through the clouds. Then, having been duly dragged down, the signal was at length given to fire the cannons, and Mr. Green loosening the only rope that bound us to the Gardens, we shot into the air—or rather the earth seemed to sink suddenly down, as if the spot of ground, with all the spectators on it, and on which we ourselves had been lately standing, had been constructed on the same principle as the Adelphi stage, and admitted of being lowered at a moment's notice. The last thing that I remember to have seen distinctly was the flash of the guns, and instantaneously there appeared a multitude of upturned faces in the Gardens below, the greater part with their mouths wide open, and a cheveux de frise of hands extended above them, all signalling farewell to us. Then, as we swept rapidly above the trees, I could see the roadway immediately outside the Gardens, stuck all over with rows of tiny people, looking like so many black pins on a cushion, and the hubbub of the voices below was like the sound of a distant school let loose.

and the hubbub of the voices below was like the sound of a distant school let loose.

And here began that peculiar panoramic effect which is the distinguishing feature of a view from a balloon, and which arisrs from the utter absence of all sense of motion in the machine itself. The earth appeared literally to consist of a long series of scenes, which were being continually drawn along under you, as if it were a diorama beheld flat upon the ground, and gave you almost the notion that the world was an endless landscape stretched upon rollers, which some invisible sprites were revolving for your especial enjoyment.

Then, as we struck towardsthe fields of Surrey, and I looked over the edge of the car in which I was standing, holding on tight to the thick rope descending from the hoop above, and with the rim of the wicker work reaching up to my breast, the sight was the most exquisite delight I ever experienced. The houses below looked like the tiny wooden things out of



DESCENT OF MR. GREEN'S BALLOON, ON PIRBRIGHT COMMON, NEAR GUILDFORD.

a child's box of toys, and the streets like rnts. To peer s'raight down gave yeu an awful sense of the height to which the balloon had already risen, and yet there was no idea of danger, for the mind was too much occupied with the grandeur and novelty of the scene all around to feel the least alarm. As the balloon kept on ascending, the lines of buildings grew smaller and smaller, till in a few minutes the projections seemed very much like the prominences on the little coloured plaster models of countries. Then we could see the gas lights along the different lines of road start into light one after another all over the earth, and presently the ground seemed to be covered with little miniature illumination lamps, such as may be seen resting on the grass at the edge of the gravel walks in suburban gardens of amusement. The river we could see winding far away, undulating, as it streamed along, like a man-of-war's pennant, and glittering here and there in the dusk like grey steel. All round the horizon were thick slate-coloured clouds, edged with the orange-st of the departed sun; and with the tops of these we seemed to be on a level. So deep was the dusk in the distance, that it was difficult to tell where a child's box of toys, and the streets like ruts. To peer straight down So deep was the dusk in the distance, that it was difficult to tell where the earth ended and the sky began; and in trying to make out the objects afar off, it seemed to be as if you were looking through so much crape The roads below were now like narrow light-brown ribbons, and the bridges across the Thames almost like planks; while the tiny black barges, as they floated up the river, appeared no bigger than insects. The large green fields had dwindled down to about the size of kettle-holders, and the hedges were like strips of chenille.

holders, and the hedges were like strips of chemile.

When we were about a mile above the ground some of us threw pieces of paper into the grey air, and that, as we rose and left them below, fluttered about like butterflies as they fell. Then some of the more noisy of the crew struck a song; while I heard a dyspeptic gentleman immediately behind me, as I was kneeling down (for there was but one seat), and stretching my head over the side of the car, contemplating the world wonder below, confess to feeling a little nervous, saving that he was of wonder below, confess to feeling a little nervous, saying that he was a man of natural moral courage, but his body overcame it as he was sub ject to fits of indirestion and as a preventive to extreme nervousness had taken nothing but vegetables for dinner that day. And I must confess myself that, poised up high in the air, as we were, with but a few slender cords to support us, I could not help thinking of the awful havor there would be if the twigs of the wicker car were to break and

havot there would be if the twigs of the wicker car were to break and the bottom to give way.

On what sharp church steeple thought I should I be spitted, and as I looked down the beauty of the scene once more took all sense of fear from my mind, for the earth now appeared concave with the height, and seemed like a huge black bowl—as if it were the sky of the nether regions. The lights of the villages scattered over the scene, were like clusters of glowworms, from the midst of which you could here and there distinguish the crimson speck of some railway lamp.

There, I've thrown over a letter, directed to my house," said one of

"There, I've thrown over a letter, directed to my house," said one of the passengers, "telling 'em we're all safe up here'—and as I stretched over the car I saw the little white fluttering thing go zigzaging down the air, while we still mounted the sky.

Then some of the passengers, who had supplied themselves with an extraordinary stock of courage previous to starting, by means of sundry bottles of "sparkling champagne," which had the effect of making them more noisy than agreeable in such a situation, must needs begin quarrelling with an "elegant" Captain in the hoop, as to whether they belonged to the Snobocracy or the Nobocracy, and at one time their words were literally so high that could the pair have got to close quarters the dispute would certsinly have assumed a more serious character, for jammed tight together as we were in the car, the least attempt at violence would certainly have ended in discharging the whole human cargo into the railway station below. But as it was, it certainly did appear into the railway station below. But as it was, it certainly did appear most ludicrous that two rational beings must choose that place of all others for engaging in some paltry squabble as to the vulgar division of the human family into "Nobs" and "Snobs."

Silence, however, was soon restored by Mr. Green reminding the disputants that we were descending at a rapid rate, and it was time they

began to look out for their safety.

The dyspeptic passenger, who during the dispute had evidently been suffering from another attack of nervousness, was at length terrified beyond human endurance by the gentleman who was rather the worse for champagne indulging in even warmer language than he had yet

"For mercy sake don't swear up here, my good man," shivered out the poor invalid, "Wait till you get down below, if you must swear. We are always in the hands of Providence; but up here, it strikes me,

that our lives are literally hanging by a thread"
The collapsing of the bottem part of the balloon to which Mr. Green here
drew our attention as evidence of the rate at which we were descending,
soon restored order, and made every one snxious to attend to the directions of the acronaut. We could now hear the sounds of "Ah bal-loon' again rising from the ground and following in our wake, telling us that at again rising from the ground and following in our wake, telling us that at the small villages on our way the people were anxiously looking for our descent. A bag of ballast was entrusted to one of the passengers to let fall at a given signal, while Green himself stood with the grapnel ready to loose immediately he came to a fitting spot. Presently the signal for the descent of the ballast was given, and as it dropped it was curious to watch it fall; the earth had seemed almost at our feet as the car swept over the fields, but so long was the heavy bag in getting to the ground that, as the eye watched it fall and fall, the mind was filled with amazement at the height the balloon still was in the air. Suddenly the sound as of a gun announced that the bag had struck the soil, and then we were told all to sit low down in the car and hold fast, and scarcely had we

obeyed the orders given than the car was suddenly fiercely jerked half round, and all within it thrown one on top of another; immediately after this bump went the bottom of the car on the ground giving us so violent a shake that it seemed as if every limb in the body had been simultaneously dislocated. Now the balloon pitched on to its side, and lay on the ground struggling with the wind, and rolling about, heaving like a huge whale in the agonies of death.

"For heaven's sake! hold fast," shouted Mr. Green, as we were dashe! up and down in the car, all rolling one on the other, with each fresh lurch of the giant machine stretched on the ground before us, and from which we could hear the gas roaring from the valve, like the blast to a furnace.

"Sit still, all of you, I say!" roared our pilot, as he saw some one endeavouring to leave the car.

Again we were pitched right on end, and the bottom of the car shifted into a ditch, the water of which bubbled up through the wicker work of the car, and I, unlucky wight, who was scated in that part to which the concussions were mostly confined, soon began to feel that I was quietly sitting in a pool of water.

To feel that I was quietly sitting in a pool of water.

To move, hewever, was evidently to peril not only one's own life, but that of all the other passengers, and still no one came to us, for we

that of all the other passengers, and still no one came to us, for we had fallen in a swamp, which we afterwards found out was Pirbright-common, situate some half-dozen miles from Guildford.

Presently, however, to our great delight, some hundred drabsmocked countrymen appeared, almost as if by magic, around the edges of the car; for some little time they were afraid to touch, but at last they got a firm hold of it, and we were one after another extricated from our seats. cated from our seats.

To tell the remainder of the adventure would be tame and dull: suffice it, after some two hours' labour, the aërial machine, car, grapnels, and all, was rolled and packed up in a cart, and thus transported, an hour after midnight, to Guildford; the voyagers journeying to the same town in a tilted cart, delighted with their trip, and listening to the many curious adventures of the veteran aëronaut who had successfully piloted them and some hundred others through the air; and who, now that the responsibility of our lives rested no longer in his hands, seemed a thoroughly different man: before he was tacturn, and almost irritable when spoken to; and now he was garrulous, and delighting us with his intelligence, his enterprise, his enthusiasm, and his courtesy. Indeed, long shall we all remember the pleasant night we passed with the old ethereal pilot on his 500th ascent with the Royal Nassau Balloon. To tell the remainder of the adventure would be tame and dull: suffice it,

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